Education-1928
Federal Aid for.

Jackson, Miss. News
Tuesday, August 7, 1928

NEGRO TEACHERS TO ATTEND MEET AT ALCORN SCHOOL

A conference of all negro Smith-Hughes teachers in Mississippi will be held at Alcorn A. & M. College, August 13, 14, 15, under the direction of D. L. Williams and C. O. Henderson, state supervisors of vocational agriculture.

Dr. H. O. Sargent, regional agent, vocational education division, U. S. department of the interior, Washington, D. C., will be the principal speaker.

Education -1928.

High Schools.

Alabama

SCHOOL BUILDING IS DEDICATED WITH APPROPRIATE SERVICE; ADAMS GIVES FINE MESSAGE

Reporter
Birmingham, Ala.
H-21-28.

There is perhaps no place in the country with a more pronounced disposition for race and inter-racial cooperation than the city of Huntsville, Ala., where the whites and blacks are working together for the things that mean progress to that section.

Sunday, April 15, the citizens of both races made their way to a large brick structure, the Negro High school of that city, and dedicated it with a suitable program of music and addresses. The building must have been erected at a cost of nearly $200,000. The services were held in the main auditorium, and when the program started a large number of distinguished citizens and educators were seated on the rostrum; among that number were President Joseph Fanning Drake of A. & M. College, and President Tucker of the Oakwood College, near Huntsville.

A large number of white friends had taken front seats, and four of this number were members of the board of education of the city of Huntsville who expressed much pleasure in having witnessed the exercises, and noted the appreciation of the Negro people of Huntsville and their friends who witnessed the ceremony. The colored committee who had been working with Principal C. E. Powell gave a resume of the activities of that committee during the construction of the building. The history of the Huntsville school was told by one of the members and the address of the occasion was delivered by Oscar W. Adams of Birmingham, Ala.

Adams Delivers Message

Principal C. E. Powell, who acted as master of ceremonies, in announcing the name of the speaker said, "I know a great deal of Mr. Adams, notwithstanding I have had but little personal contact with him. His work for the race and his love for his country and race has made him a very popular and useful man. I know no other who could suit at this time as well as he and that is why he is presented to you as the speaker of the day."

"Principal Powell, school faculty, members of the board, citizens and friends, I am delighted to note this tangible demonstration and material progress for the education of Negro boys and girls, and may I here thank the board of education and the citizens of all colors, classes and kind, for this expressed desire to educate our people. It is encouraging indeed to be invited to deliver an address of this kind, so near the spot where I labored so hard and continuously to prepare myself for life's duty. Just four miles away at the A. & M. College, Normal, Ala., and to have the president of that great institution seated on the rostrum while I talk.

"This is a great day, it is history making, it is a long way in the realm of education and progress from the spot where William Hooper Councill sold once as a slave from an auction block in this historic city, and who knows but what this is the very spot upon which he was sold. Sixty years ago we were all poor; the whites of the South were financially poor, the blacks of the South were poor mentally and without homes. All of us, white and black, have grown rapidly in these sixty years. If I carry out my purpose I will emphasize the need of education, full and complete education; an education for all the people. I would to God that every white boy and every white girl would have the fullest opportunity for training. If we would be safe the people who lead must be educated. There is no zone more dangerous in human affairs than a zone where ignorance dominates. Every black boy and every black girl must be given the fullest opportunity for training. No race is safe, no community is safe where ignorance abounds regardless of the color of the skin. As a race we must exercise more self reliance, we must make more sacrifices for education. We cannot make citizens out of ignorance, we must make finer contact, we must seek a higher level, we must be practical citizens, we must cultivate a spirit and a heart of love, abstain from hate. Our support must come to us because of our fitness and our worthiness and appreciation for the things being done. Let me congratulate Prof. Powell on securing the cooperation of the best citizens of both races in the city.

Spirit of Education

"That there is abroad a spirit wide and deep among our people relative to education, is not only plainly seen and felt, but it is significant. It speaks volumes for the future of the Race. If it were confined to a few leaders as has been largely true of the past, it would not mean so much. But now the masses have caught the infection of education, and from near and far news comes of the groundswell of sentiment. To contemplate the situation is to make one glad. No situation could be more assuring to the most optimistic among us than this broad wave of sentimen tnow sweeping our people, especially in the states of the South."

A number of vocal solos were rendered and Prof. Jas. H. Wilson rendered a cornet solo. The Oakwood school chorus was one of the features of the meeting.

Birmingham, Ala., News
Thursday, December 13, 1928

Negro Inaustrial High School Serves Luncheon To Its Visitors

How well the Negro Industrial High School of Birmingham is training its students in vocational subjects was demonstrated to five widely known Birmingham persons who were luncheon guests of the February graduating class in cooking Wednesday.

The visitors were J. E. Chappell, J. D. Porter, Sam M. Earle, the Rev. J. M. Broady and Dr. Charles A. Brown, associate superintendent of city schools. Erskine Ramsay, president of the Board of Education, who was to have been present, was out of town.

Lunch Examination

The visitors voted unanimously that the meal was perfectly cooked and served. This luncheon is in lieu of a final examination for members of the graduating class.

Before the luncheon the guests were conducted on a tour of the building by A. H. Parker, principal. He wore a well-fitting suit which students of the boys' tailoring class had made. The girls' sewing classes presented the visitors with hand-embroidered handkerchiefs.

The printing class made each guest a set of visiting cards. The school issues a monthly paper, printed in the shop. The editorial staff includes Fulton Davis, Vassal Thomas, Mary Lee Pharris. William Harris and Mary Ella Robinson.

Other vocational subjects taught are shoe repairing, auto mechanics, carpentry, washing and ironing, dressmaking and millinery.

Program Presented

A special program was presented by the school in the auditorium after the luncheon. The entire school sang a group of spirituals, directed by Malachi Wilkerson. A courtesy "lesson" was given by the following: Claude Wesley, master of ceremonies; Florence Warwick, Vivian Henderson, Annie Mae Ware, Anne Henry, Louise Kendrick, Laura Billingslea, Elizabeth Tarry, Lila Mae Smith, Henry May, Exuna Saunders, Benjamin Craig and John Charles Mickle. Jesse James entertained with a whistling number. The school band played at the end of the period.

Dr. Brown introduced the visitors. The Rev. Mr. Broady and Mr. Chappell responded with expressions of appreciation for the courtesies shown. They praised the spirit of the school and the apparent interest of the students and faculty in their work.

Education - 1928

Arkansas.

High Schools

COLORED HIGH SCHOOL NAMED IN HONOR OF SCIPIO A. JONES

North Little Rock, Ark., Sept. 10—(By A. N. P.)—A new colored high school building, modern in every respect, with a spacious auditorium and costing $45,000, will soon be completed and ready for the opening of school this month. In keeping with the custom to name school buildings in honor of some notable citizen, the school board of North Little Rock met last night and unanimously named the school Scipio A. Jones High School.

It was not a difficult task for the school board to decide in whose honor North Little Rock's new colored high school should be named for Judge Scipio A. Jones stands out as Arkansas' leading Negro and one of the greatest lawyers the race has ever produced.

Judge Jones is the general counsel for the Mosaic Templars of America, one of the leading Negro fraternal orders in the United States today and general counsel for the International Order of Twelve, Knights and Daughters of Tabor, the oldest Negro fraternal order in America. He is state attorney for the Knights of Pythias, the Grand Court of Calanthe, the Supreme Royal Circle Friends of the World, the Sovereign Grand Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons of Arkansas, the Grand Chapter Order, o Eastern Star, and the District Grand Household of Ruth No. 2. He was at one time atorney for the Rock Island Railway and acted as special attorney in the re-organization of the Standard Life Insurance Company when it was reclaimed for the race by the National Benefit Life Insurance Company of Washington, D. C., and is now legal adviser for this company and many others. He was elected and served as Special Judge of the Little Rock Municipal Court and in June, 1924 was elected and served as Special Chancellor of the Pulaski County Chancery Court. In politics he is also the acknowledged leader of the colored Republicans of Arkansas and has been elected delegate to the Republican National Convention for three times and voted for Mr. Hoover at the Convention which met in Kansas City last June.

GAZETTE
LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

DEC 9 1928

NEW NEGRO HIGH SCHOOL PROBABLE

Aid From Julius Rosenwald Fund Seems to Be Assured.

DETAILS STILL PENDING

Is Planned to Erect at Wright Avenue and Ringo Street Building to Care for 1,000 Students.

Aid from the Julius Rosenwald Fund for Little Rock's proposed new negro industrial high school seems assured, as a result of the recent meeting in Chicago of representatives of the Little Rock School Board and the Rosenwald Fund, it is said by G. D. Henderson, president of the board.

Details still are pending, but the negotiations proved highly satisfactory and it is probable that Little Rock will be a beneficiary of this fund for industrial education of the negro

Dr. E. Embree, president of the Rosenwald Fund, was present at the conference, as was the consulting architect of the Rosenwald Fund and others. The Little Rock School District was represented by Mr. Henderson and R. C. Hall, superintendent of schools. George Wittenberg of Wittenberg & Delony represented the school architects in charge of plans for the new negro high school. The tentative plans as submitted by the Little Rock district were approved by the consulting architect, in general, with a few details to be brought into line with the recommendations of the Rosenwald committee.

The proposed school, which will be known as the Negro Industrial High School, has been under consideration ever since the new Little Rock High School was begun. The question of caring for the negro junior and senior high school students was given precedence as soon as the new high school for white students was completed.

The School Board recently purchased the remainder of the block at Wright avenue and Ringo street, where the present Gibbs High school is located, as a site for the new school which will combine senior and junior high schools. The present Gibbs High School building will be used as a grammar school, taking the place of the many portables and cottages that have housed the primary and intermediate grades for the past several years.

The new negro high school will care for approximately 1,000 students and will be modern in every respect. Especial emphasis will be laid on the industrial departments, in which it is confidently hoped to obtain the aid of the Rosenwald Fund.

"Little Rock may be congratulated on the interest shown by the administrators of the Rosenwald Fund in the Little Rock public school system," Mr. Henderson said, "as a gift from this fund will make possible one of the best equipped negro industrial high schools in the South."

Education - 1928

D.C.

High Schools.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Star

SEP 9 1928

COLORED SCHOOLS FACE ACTIVE YEAR

Opening of First Business High School and Curricula Study on Schedule.

With the launching of the Cardozo High School, the first senior high school in the United States to be devoted exclusively to the training of colored youth in business practice, and the maintenance of close study of the senior high school curricula with a view to recommending progressive changes in the existing courses of study, Garnet C. Wilkinson, first assistant superintendent of schools in charge of the colored public schools, is confronted with problems in the coming school year the solution of which will demand real labor—but labor tempered for him with the knowledge that he is pursuing an ideal.

In addition to founding an entirely new institution and keeping watch over those already in operation, Mr. Wilkinson this year also must watch closely the experimentation to be conducted in the Miner Normal School in the establishment of a more intensified curriculum in accordance with the action of the Board of Education last Spring in making the District normal school courses three years in length instead of two.

While these three major projects must be steered into proper constructive channels during a period of progressive pioneering, the assistant superintendent in charge of divisions 10-13 of the school system still must carry forward his routine business of administering the affairs of his charges. Hence the year 1928-29 will be one of the busiest of his career.

Perhaps the greatest single task confronting the administrative staff of the District's schools for colored youth lies in the proper founding of the Cardozo High School. It is in this work which Mr. Wilkinson sees opportunity for the most widesweeping results, for with particular attention being given for the first time to instruction of colored boys and girls in business methods and business practice, the Washington school system will be providing the nucleus for a future field of colored business houses and business men.

Enroll Dunbar Students.

Located in the old M Street High School Building between First street and New Jersey avenue, which until last Spring housed the Shaw Junior High School, the new Cardozo High School of business practice will draw its first enrollment from the department of business practice of the Dunbar High School. This department, transferred back and forth across the city many times in recent years before it was allowed to rest for a period in the senior academic high school of divisions 10-13, has provided the only business education to Washington's colored youth. As a "department" of a larger institution, it has been accorded the less specific attention usually conferred upon "branch" institutions.

Mr. Wilkinson has consistently urged the creation of a separate senior high school similar in scope and standing to the Business High School of the first ten divisions in the school system and last Spring the Board of Education formally designated the new institution as the Cardozo High School. R. N. Mattingly was appointed principal and a staff of teachers was chosen. By moving bodily the old department of business practice from the Dunbar, a student body representative of the entire four years of study along with the evening classes which were organized for the departmental school, was available.

"I regard the creation of the Cardozo High School as a real challenge to the teachers and administrative officers to found an institution which in its particular scope will be akin to Dunbar High School, which today is admittedly the foremost colored high school anywhere," Mr. Wilkinson said yesterday. "We want to establish at Cardozo not only an institution where our boys and girls may prepare themselves for careers in the business world—almost a virgin land of endeavor for our people—but a plant where the adult small merchants of our race can come for advice and help in the promotion of their businesses."

The problem confronting the last three divisions in the revamping of the normal school course is identical with that in the reorganization of the Wilson Normal School course. Graduating its students heretofore after the completion of two years of work, the Miner Normal School now must plan a course extending over four years. By virtue of the curricula change, no graduates will come from this school next June, but the present second-year students must return for a final year of preparation before they can qualify to teach in the system. Consequently the course must be scientifically broadened and intensified to take care of the lengthening of the period of study.

Curricula Under Test.

Throughout the coming year teachers and principals alike in the senior high schools of divisions 10 to 13 will study very closely the results which they are obtaining from the present curricula. Backed by the findings of the department of superintendence of the National Education Association, as contained in its records last February, which set forth that high school courses showed less progress than any other phase of institutional education, Mr. Wilkinson will instruct his staff to present its findings and recommendations in the annual reports of the individual teachers and officers next June. These findings will be investigated through the school system's research department and formal recommendations of curricula changes will be made later.

During the coming school year Mr Wilkinson and his personnel will continue to stress the development of character in students of the elementary junior high and senior high school years Juvenile delinquency throughout the Nation, he believes, is traceable directly to the failure, in a measure at least, of the "state, church, home and school" in their respective responsibilities to train the characters of the children in their charge. This can be brought about largely through the character development of the school officers and teachers and Mr. Wilkinson said yesterday he plans to provide an intensive program of teachers' councils and educational meetings for the promotion of their own characters.

The coming year will witness several moves by schools of Mr. Wilkinson's divisions. The Garnet-Patterson Junior High School at Vermont avenue, Tenth and U streets, will be opened for the first time. The Shaw Junior High School will move from the old M Street High School Building to the old McKinley High School Building at Seventh street and Rhode Island avenue, while the Cardozo High School will occupy the building the Shaw School vacates.

Among the changes in the personnel of divisions 10 to 13 for the coming year are the transfer of Mrs. N. M. Plummer from teacher of English at the Randall Junior High School to the principalship of the Francis Junior High School, the promotion of J. G. Logan from assistant principal to principal of the Shaw Junior High School and the transfer of Miss Mineola Kirkland from principal of the Shaw Junior High School to principal of the new Garnet-Patterson Junior High School.

Mr. Wilkinson himself is a graduate of what is now Dunbar High School, although he attended the academic high school when it was located in the old M street building. Following his course at the local institution, he took the degree of bachelor of arts at Oberlin University, Ohio. He was made assistant superintendent of schools in charge of the colored schools in 1921, and in 1924, when the school system was reorganized by act of Congress, he was made first assistant superintendent in charge of the schools in divisions 10 to 13.

Education - 1928

High Schools.

Delaware.

EVERY EVENING
WILMINGTON, DEL.

MAY 15 1928

WILMINGTON TO HAVE BEST PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Speaking for Pierre S. du Pont at the inspection of the Howard High School for Negro youths on Thursday evening, Dr. Odell revealed the former's aim along educational lines, probably with more clarity and directness than it has been outlined heretofore. But of more general interest than the individual school itself was Mr. Odell's declaration that the time was near at hand when we shall be able to abandon all of Wilmington's obsolete school houses, and that the day is not far distant when this city will stand first in the United States with a modern and model school system.

Turning back to Mr. du Pont's views on the public schools Mr. Odell emphasized the fact that we have changed our attitude from the belief that all children need the same type of instruction, intimating that many public school pupils might advantageously turn their early attention to learning some vocation or trade, instead of pursuing their studies through the high school. Provision, however, it was explained, is made for those who may wish to enter the professions or become teachers; such as these, it was asserted, should avail themselves of the high school. In other words it is possible to interpret Mr. Odell's statement to mean that advanced studies, along academic lines, are not essential to those who may choose to follow a trade. Possibly he might have intimated that such studies, under the circumstances, were a waste of time for the greater number of pupils. Such is coming to be the generally accepted theory.

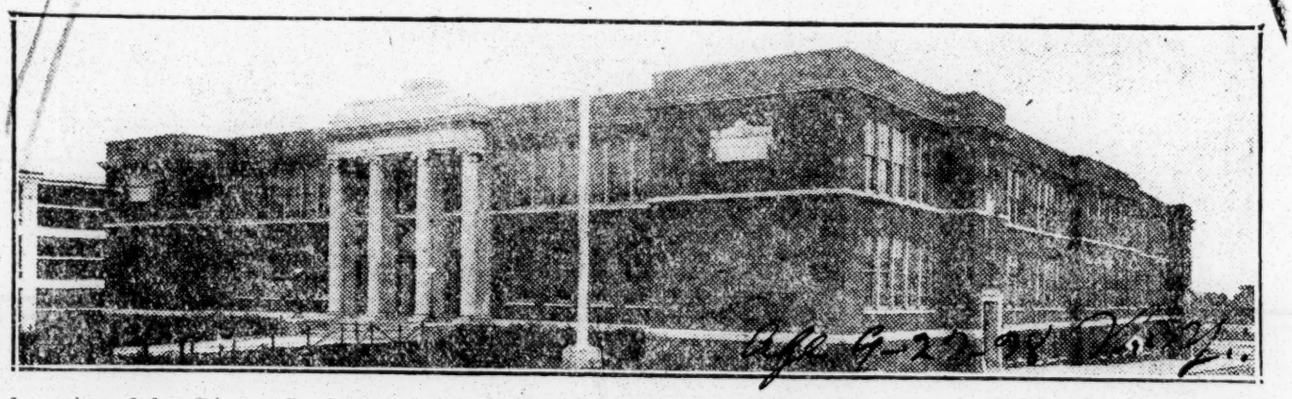
The new school, as has been stated in the past, aims to teach vocations or trades so that the Negro youths can take their rightful place as skilled workers, and in this respect the schooling received will be a greater step than any hitherto taken for the advancement of the Negroes in the vocations that have barred them because of their lack of skill.

It will be interesting to learn that in these days of scarcity in house helpers the Howard School will instruct the young colored girls in the systematic care of the home, in washing and ironing, dressmaking and other branches of family and household service, but it is doubtful if any of the courses offered these girls will be taken up more eagerly than the one instructing them for service in the modern beauty parlors.

The Negro High School courses cover a wide range of vocational branches, and it is expected that the new school—that comes through the generous interest of Mr. du Pont in the colored youths—will advance the race very materially in its striving to enter fields of labor that have been closed to Negro workers.

Stressing the point that all the old Wilmington school houses are to be replaced with modern ones, and that this city will lead the whole country in the free education of its children, is indeed an important deliverance coming from the source it does. However, we have been advancing to that point ever since Mr. du Pont demonstrated his keen interest in the education of our children, but he perhaps has never—of late years at least—before so directly unveiled his plans to have Wilmington schools stand at the very top of free institutions of learning of the whole country.

NEW HOWARD HIGH SCHOOL AT WILMINGTON, DEL.



Which opened last week. This school was erected and equipped by Pierre S. duPont at a cost of over $1,000,000.

Florida.

Education - 1928

High Schools.

JOURNAL
JACKSONVILLE, FLA

MAR 31 1928

NEGRO AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL ESTABLISHED

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., March 31. (AP)—The state board of vocational education has authorized the establishment of a negro agricultural high school at Coconut Grove, with unit day work at Larkin. The department is to be created under the provisions of the Smith-Hughes act under which a large number of such departments are already functioning in the state.

Education - 1928.

High Schools.

Georgia.

6

MACON

GA.

ISSUE OF

MAY 6 - 1928

ALBANY SCHOOL FACULTY NAMED

Few Changes Are Made in Personnel of Staff

ALBANY, Ga., May 5.—Few changes will be made in the teaching personnel of the Albany public schools for the next school year, it was decided by Superintendent R. E. Brooks and the city board of education in selecting teachers for the 1928-29 session. The principal changes were the addition of one third grade teacher, and the creation of an eleventh grade for the new Negro High school, which will occupy a new $30,000 structure in September. The addition of the eleventh grade in the colored high school will make it an accredited high school.

Teachers nominated by Superintendent Brooks and elected by the board, together with the work assigned each, follows:

High school—J. O. Allen, principal, history; Miss Mamie Brosnan, history; H. M. Mills, commercial department and athletic director; Miss Marilu Britt, science; Miss Frances Garvin, English; Miss Claire Greene, English; Mrs. E. M. Dobbins, Latin; Miss Bonnie Hunter, mathematics; Miss Willie Wood, mathematics; Miss Flora Cox, mathematics; Miss Willie Love, English; Miss O. E. Waddell, commercial; Miss Katherine Shields, Latin; S. Antley, mathematics and coach; S. F. Burke, history and coach; Miss Clara Dally, science; Mrs. L. S. Terry, French; L. S. Terry, industrial arts; Miss Lillian Clark, English; Miss Virginia Wilbanks, domestic arts; Miss Wynelle Ottwell, domestic arts; Miss Lucy Mae Bragg, physical training; Mrs. H. H. Perry, supervisor of music.

Broad Street Grammar school—Miss Stella Kalmon, principal, seventh grade; Miss Ruth Cochran, sixth grade; Miss Frances Everett, fifth grade; Miss Hazel Holt, fourth grade; Miss Lucie Dougherty, third grade; Miss Bessie Bruce Harris, second grade; Miss Loula Bragg, first grade.

Flint Street Grammar school—Miss Minnie Pate, principal, seventh grade; Mrs. W. C. Spence, sixth grade; Mrs. J. B. Osborn, fifth grade; Miss Fannie Mae Gilbert, fourth grade; Mrs. Philo Cheney, third grade; Miss Nannelle Ellerbee, second grade; Miss Bertha Mayfield, first grade.

Monroe Street Grammar school—Miss Annie Mock, principal, seventh grade; Miss Agnes Seay, third grade; Miss Florence Cross, third grade; Miss Marcia Slappey, third grade; Mrs. J. T. Graissert, second grade; Mrs. B. C. Bass, second grade; Mrs. R. E. Brooks, second grade; Mrs. L. S. Davis, first grade; Miss Jessie Boyd, first grade; Miss Bert Nelms, first grade.

McIntosh Grammar school:—Miss Toy Spencer, principal, seventh grade; Mrs. T. M. Mitchell, seventh grade; Mrs. C. O. Sanborn, sixth grade; Miss Mary Calhoun, sixth grade; Miss Annie Savelle, sixth grade; Miss Pauline Shelley, fifth grade; Miss Willie Mae Powell, fifth grade; Mrs. M. O. Blount, fourth grade; Miss Lucy McKinnof, fourth grade.

Mulberry Street Grammar school—Mrs. J. O. Perry, principal, first grade; Miss Carrie Hardison, second grade; Miss Ruby Carter, fourth grade.

Negro schools. — A. C. Holmes, principal; E. H. Griffin, assistant principal; C. W. Portis, M. A. Holmes, J. B. Tracy, assistant principal; V. E. Few, E. W. Wallace, B. A. Hardwick, M. Thomas, F. Hammock, P L. Lofton, assistant principal; M P. Brown, H. S. French, I. M. Williams, C. E. Elliott, M. Cogborn, R. Thomas, M. H. Wright, Jessie Kelley, G. E. Lee, assistant princiual; R. Washington, L. P. Potter, N. F. Cade, L. S. Jardin, Hattie Williams, M. L. Vincent.

Atlanta, Ga., Constitution
Wednesday, July 4, 1928

Negro High School.

Valdosta, Ga., July 3.—(Special.)—The city board of education has selected a site for the new negro high school building, the property being located with a frontage on South Troup street, south of the canal. The site will have four acres of land, and was donated by J. R. Dasher, a member of the board of education.

Negro High School.

Valdosta, Ga., July 3.—(Special.)—The city board of education has selected a site for the new negro high school building, the property being located with a frontage on South Troup street, south of the canal. The site will have four acres of land, and was donated by J. R. Dasher, a member of the board of education.

Indiana.

Education- 1928.

High Schools.

STAR
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

FEB 26 1928

CONTRACT FOR COLORED HIGH SCHOOL IS LET

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Feb. 25.—Contract for general construction of the proposed $350,000 colored high school here was let to the Tri-State Construction Corporation on a bid of $169,971. Work of construction will begin immediately and the building will be ready for occupancy by the beginning of another year, according to the board of education. Lesser contracts were awarded to local bidders with the exception of two, bids for heating and ventilation being rejected.

DEMOCRAT
Mount Vernon Ind.
MAR 16 1928

EVANSVILLE—Work of erecting this city's new $365,000 high school building for Negroes has been started. Completion is set for early in 1929.

Education - 1928

High Schools.

Maryland.

SUN
BALTIMORE, MD.
JAN 4 1928

Three Negro Units To Move Into Old Western High School

Building Will Be Renovated For Students, Supervisors And Normal Department—1,800 Pupils, Some In Uniform, Enter New Structure.

The old Western High School Building at Lafayette avenue and McCulloh street will be used for three purposes, Dr. David E. Weglein, Superintendent of Public Instruction, said yesterday. Students yesterday entered the new Western High School at Pulaski street and Gywnns Falls Parkway.

The old building will house the training school for colored teachers now located at Mount and Saratoga streets and known as the Coppin Normal School, and the Colored Junior High School at Pennsylvania avenue and Dolphin street. In addition, Francis M. Wood, director of colored schools, and the colored supervisors of the elementary colored schools will have the building for their headquarters.

To Renovate Old Building.

Renovations will be made to adjust the building to its new purposes. It is expected that it will again be ready for occupancy in March.

When students entered the new Western High School yesterday about one-third of them were wearing the new official uniform of the school. Other students plan to procure the garb later.

The uniform consists of a jumper dress of dark blue serge over a blouse of tan broadcloth, with "Peggy" collars and tailored cuffs. Hosiery and shoes vary according to the taste of the pupil.

Uniforms Not Obligatory.

Wearing of the uniform is not obligatory. The matter is left entirely to the judgment of the pupil and parents.

The transfer of pupils from the old school to the new took place without difficulty. Everything was ready for the pupils upon their return from the Christmas holidays.

The morning session was opened without delay with 1,800 students in the classrooms, about forty-three of which are now in use in addition to the laboratories and other special rooms.

Twenty-three hundred students may be accommodated in the new school, which is constructed in an "H" shape. A feature of the institution is a well-equipped cafeteria.

SUN
BALTIMORE, MD.
FEB 8 1928

$30,000 ALLOTTED TO REMODEL W. H. S.

Estimates Board Approves Plans To Make Over Old Building For Negroes.

SCHOOL LOAN TO BE USED

Work, To Be Done On Emergency Basis, Will Be Financed From New Fund.

Remodeling of the old Western High School for use as a Negro junior high school at a cost of $30,000 was approved yesterday by the Board of Estimates, on the recommendation of the Public Improvement Commission.

The commission said it has allotted the fund from the new school loan and that the changes would be made on an emergency basis, on the recommendation of the School Board, "to avoid delay incident to the preparation of specifications and advertising."

To Be Let On Cost-Plus Basis.

The work will be given out on a cost-plus, overhead-and-profit basis to contractors and under terms satisfactory to the Board of Estimates.

Henry G. Perring, Supervising Engineer of the Public Improvement Commission, explained the plans in detail.

The purpose of the School Board, it was said, is to relieve overcrowding in the Negro elementary schools and to convert the old Junior High School at Dolphin street and Pennsylvania avenue into an elementary school.

Will Have Gymnasium.

Among the changes in the old Western High School will be the conversion of the cafeteria into a gymnasium. There will be one for boys and another for girls.

The building will house the headquarters of the director of Negro schools and provision also will be made for several pupils now attending the Coppin Normal School, which has classes in the building at Mount and Saratoga streets.

DEDICATE NEW SCHOOL AT HIGHLAND PARK

$25,000 Brick Building Will House High School Pupils

INSPIRE COMMUNITY

Residents Urged To Paint Homes And Beautify Yards

HIGHLAND PARK—Declares that should the residents of the town improve their homes to correspond with the new high school building, W. Ashbie Hawkins urged the citizens to paint houses and beautify lawns in his address dedicating the new high school here Saturday.

With Grand Master Williard W. Allen, presiding, the dedicatory exercises were conducted by the Masons. Others who assisted were Nicholas Orem, white, County Superintendent; Doswell E. Brooks, supervisor of colored schools, Charles P. Ford, Grand Master of District of Columbia Lodges and officials of Fairmount Height Lodge No. 92.

$25,000 Structure

The new school building is a $25,000 structure, containing, besides the principal's office, a library, assembly hall and eight class rooms each seating 48 pupils. It contains its own electric light plant, automatic fire extinguishing and sewerage systems. It is situated on a hill overlooking a large field which is expected to be equipped for athletic purposes.

On the faculty are Robert S. Taylor, principal, a Lincoln University graduate; Miss Ruth Smith of Baltimore; Miss M. Green and Mrs. A. Smith, both of Minor Normal, Washington.

Funds for the new school were obtained from a state appropriation of $20,000, a county appropriation of $3,000 and donations from Fairmount Park Patrons of $2,000. At present 45 students are registered in the high school department and 75 in the junior high. The curriculum is standardized with the Maryland high school system.

In Gay Attire

Saturday the entire town turned out to witness the exercises and the community put on gay attire. Special music furnished by a select chorus and a vocal solo by Wm. H. Swann. Others participating in the program were the Rev. S. T. Craigo, Dr. Ernest Lyon of Baltimore and M. J. Woodward. An appeal for improvement funds was made by James F. Armstrong.

Education—1928

High Schools.

Missouri.

NEW SEDALIA HIGH SCHOOL RITES SUNDAY

Most Worshipful Lodge of Masons Assembles to Perform Ceremony

SEDALIA, Mo.—The cornerstone of the new Lincoln high school on North Osage and Johnson will be laid at 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon, January 15 with ceremonies, including Masonic rites, a musical program and addresses.

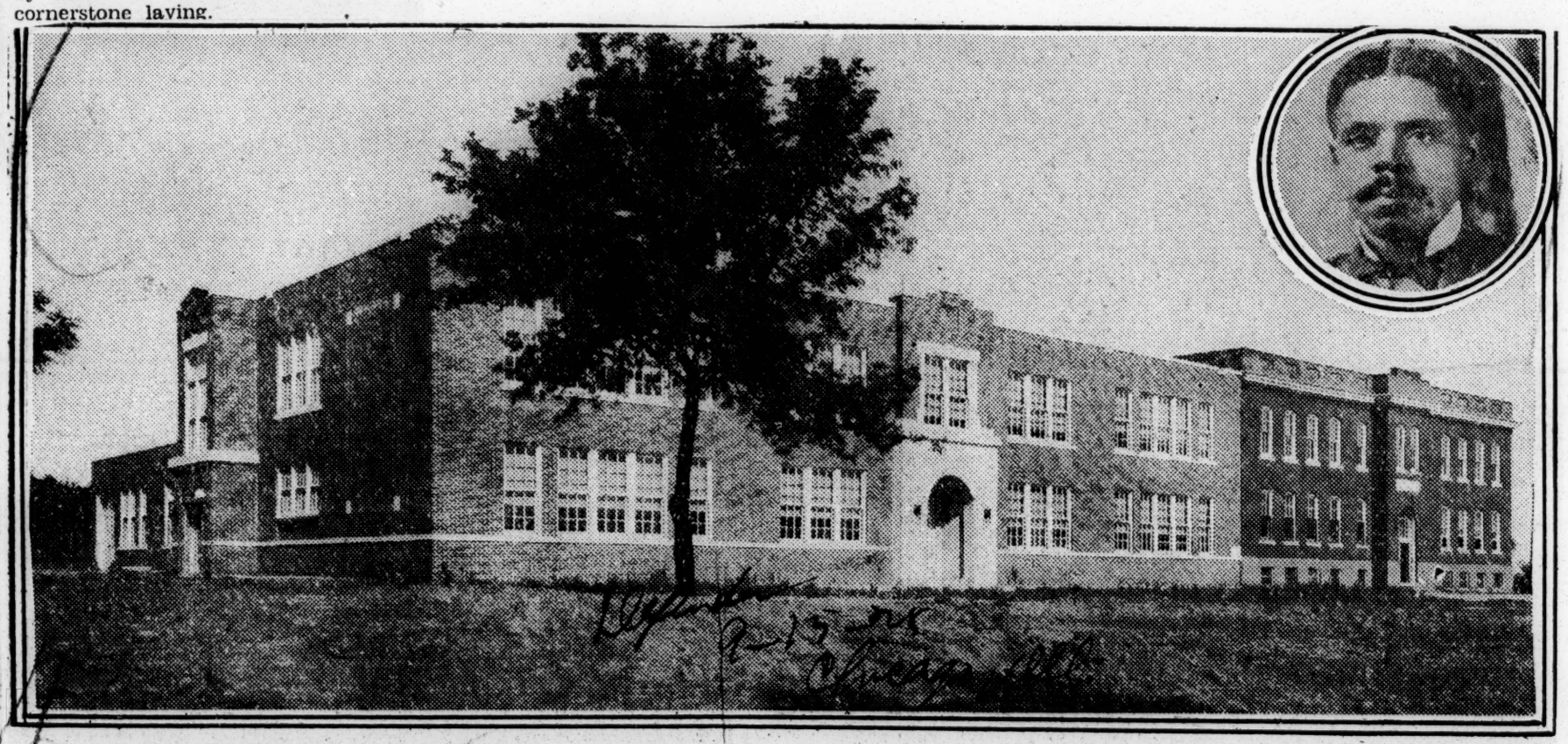
The ceremonies will be conducted by the most worshipful Grand Lodge of Missouri. They will be in charge of Fred W. Dabney, grand master, of Kansas City. He will be assisted by his staff of officers: C. C. Hubbard, principal Lincoln high school and deputy grand master, Sedalia, Mo.; George K. Ford, grand senior warden, Butler, Mo.; J. W. Damel, grand junior warden, Jefferson City, Mo.; Dr. R. Leon Hill, grand secretary, Boonville, Mo.; Dr. H. A. Longdon, secretary Masonic Relief, Moberly, Mo.; Dr. G. B. Key, grand treasurer, St. Louis, Mo.; Dr. W. H. Madison, grand medical examiner, Marshall, Mo.; Rev. T. H. Warfield, grand chaplain, Warrensburg, Mo.; officers and members of Centennial lodge No. 49 and Hawkins lodge No. 44, A. F. and A. M.; members of the lodges from Boonville, Warrensburg, Butler, Clinton, Jefferson City, Mexico and other surrounding towns will be present.

After the cornerstone is laid, addresses will be delivered by W. B. Jason, president Lincoln university, Jefferson City, Mo.; J. T. Montgomery, president Sedalia Board of Education; Heber U. Hunt, superintendent public schools; O. B. Poundstone, G. W. Dugan. B. F. Long, Geo. P. Berthouex, A. L. Pringle, Rev. W. L. Lee, Rev. W. D. Wilkins, Rev. C. R. Smith, Rev. T. M. Smith, Rev. A. R. Brent, Rev C. O. Brown, Rev. R. Rush, Rev. B. Jones.

Music will be furnished by Hubbard's Juvenile band, Lincoln high school semi-chorus and the Sedalia cornet band.

Principal C. C. Hubbard has made the new Lincoln high school possible. This is the third school for colored children that has been secured under his supervision.

Sedalia will care for all who come by motor or railroad to witness the cornerstone laying.



TO DEDICATE FINE HIGH SCHOOL IN MISSOURI—Lincoln high school, one of the finest and most modern in the state of Missouri, will be dedicated at Sedalia Sunday, Sept. 23. This school, made possible through the efforts of its principal, C. C. Hubbard (inset), who solicited the property for the playground and secured the equipment. The dedicatory exercises will bring to Sedalia leading educators of the state.

Education - 1928.

North Carolina

High Schools.

Negro and White High School Pupils in N. C., Are Given Same Tests

RALEIGH, N. C.—On February 14, every high school senior in North Carolina, white and colored, was given an examination of several pages covering all the principal subjects of the high school program. The examination is very inclusive and scientifically worked out by the school of education of the University of North Carolina and given through the division of school inspection of the state department of education.

Last year the Negro seniors were given the state wide examination for the first time and surprised all concerned with the good comparative showing which they made in the face of the wide differences in educational opportunities of the two groups in the state. In three subjects, Latin, French and science, the Negro students practically equalled the scores of the white students and the scores in the other tests were not so low as might well have been expected. On the basis of the tests the high school principals get some idea of the weaknesses in the curriculum and can make plans to remedy them. The colleges also get some idea of the phases of work upon which they may expect to place greater emphasis because of expected average weakness in the college entrants.

Giving the tests to the Negro students was an experiment last year but the results so justified the effort that it is no longer viewed experimentally

TIMES
RALEIGH, N. C.
MAR 30 1928

RUSHING WORK ON DURHAM'S NEW SCHOOL BUILDING

Junior High Will Be Ready For Opening In Fall

TO HONOR VETS

Men Who Wore Grey Will Be Entertained By Mrs. Carrington On Saturday Afternoon

(Special Correspondence)

DURHAM, March 30.—Laborers are working night and day on the new and enlarged junior high school in order that it may be completed before the opening of school next fall. Electric lights have been placed over the building, and each night [illegible] seen at work.

The new school is being erected at a cost of about $135,000, and will be the first large school in the Carolinas to be heated with oil.

To Entertain Veterans

The fast-thinning lines of the wearers of the grey will be entertained Saturday by the daughters of one of the recently deceased members, it is announced by Commandant W. T. Redmond, who has issued the call for convention for the veterans. The aged men will be entertained at the Washington Duke Hotel Saturday afternoon by Mrs. Annie Fisher Carrington, daughter of the late S. J. Hester, Confederate veteran.

A number of Confederate veterans have died in Durham County during the last few months, and their ranks are rapidly thinning.

"Meat" Trial Postponed

Moses Levy, self-styled Durham meat king, will appear in recorder's court on April 2 to answer charges of violating the weights and measures ordinance. He was arrested Wednesday on warrant sworn out by A. P. Scott, a rival in the negro section of the city.

Scott alleges that, after running short of meat, he sent a delivery boy up to Levy's market to purchase four pounds. He charges that only three pounds and twelve ounces were brought back.

Mr. Levy plead vigorously for the case to be tried when it was called on Thursday, declaring that delay would injure his business. The case could not be tried on account of the absence of the prosecuting witness.

Wiegand Trial April 2

Carl Wiegand, local young lawyer with a trio of embezzlement charges against him, will be given trial in recorder's court April 2. Continuance was given in court on Thursday.

Wiegand was recently reported to the grievance committee of the State bar by the Durham Bar Association for investigation. In his latest dilemma he is charged with appropriating to his own use money which three clients claim they gave him to be applied for them to notes or cases.

Rev. Baxter F. McLendon, known as Cyclone Mack, will bring his evangelistic campaign at the Angier Avenue Baptist Church to a close on Sunday night. Services will be held Saturday night, with three services on Sunday. A special sermon will be preached Sunday afternoon to men.

Mrs. Jennie Hooker

Funeral services were held Thursday afternoon for Mrs. Jennie C. Hooker, aged 72, who died Wednesday at the home of her son, C. E. Hooker, 500 Watts Street. Death was caused by heart trouble, with which the deceased had been afflicted for several years. Recently she has been confined to her bed.

TIMES
RALEIGH, N. C.
MAR 7 1928

NEARLY 100,000 PUPILS ENROLLED IN HIGH SCHOOLS

Ten Times More Graduates Last Year Than In 1916

More than 80,000 white boys and girls were enrolled in public high schools of North Carolina during the school year 1926-27, the latest year for which figures are available, says the current issue of School Facts, out Wednesday.

Besides that number, the paper said, there were 9,000 negro children in public high schools, with more than 7,000 of both races in 72 private schools, making all told enrolled in high schools of the State nearly 100,000 boys and girls.

The year just closed saw a few more than 10,000 students graduating from State high schools, as compared with only one thousand in 1916. The latest figures also revealed a thousand negroes graduated from high schools.

Considering the relative youthfulness of the high school movement, said School Facts, these statistics are remarkable. The first high school law was enacted in 1907. True, there were many city schools before that date which gave higher instruction, but in so far as rural schools were concerned, a 'high school,' under the present definition was practically unknown.

Under the 1907 act, 156 schools were established in 1907-08, and of this number 145 opened the first session with an enrollment of 3,949 boys and girls.

The contrast with the situation today ,it was pointed out, is at once evident:

1907-08: about 200 high schools; 10,000 enrolled.

1926-27: over 800 high schools; nearly 100,000 enrolled.

NEWS
Lenoir NC
MAY 7 1928

STATE HIGH SCHOOLS WILL GRADUATE 13,500

By the end of June, diplomas will have been presented to 13,500 high school graduates, the largest crop of high school graduates in the history of the public school system in the state, Dr. J. Henry Highsmith, director of the division of school inspection for the state department of education, estimates.

High school graduates last year from the white and colored, public and private high schools totaled 13,095, of whom 10,587 graduated from the white and negro public high schools.

ROBINSON WILL LEAVE POST IN NORTH CAROLINA

Supervisor Of Negro High Schools To Go To Tennessee

Special To Journal and Guide

Raleigh, N. C., July 25—W. A. Robinson, who for seven years has been supervisor of Negro high schools for the State Department of Public Instruction, is relinquishing his work in North Carolina to go to Tennessee where he will be principal of the high school at Knoxville, it was made known here this week. Mr. Robinson's resignation is already in the hands of the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

During the seven years Mr. Robinson has supervised Negro high schools in this State he has contributed markedly to the advancement of Negro education in North Carolina. He has had the co-operation of his superiors in his efforts to aid in the State's educational progress and has been able to initiate ideas and suggestions for improvement which have met the approval of Dr. Newbold, director of Negro education.

In announcing his intention of resigning Mr. Robinson says to those with whom he has worked in this State:

"In going I want to assure you as my friends and co-workers that I deeply appreciate the loyal support and effective co-operation which you have given me in this position. I am fully sensible of the fact that whatever has been accomplished in these years could never have been done except for the constant encouragement and fine help that you have given and that has been given so whole heartedly by my superior officers in the State Department of Education. I sincerely hope that any appreciation you may have for me personally or for my work with you may be expressed in the loyalty and co-operation which you will give to my successor in office in a combined effort to see that much greater things than ever before may be accomplished for Negro high schools in North Carolina."

Education - 1928

High Schools.

South Carolina.

Rock Hill, S. C., Herald
Monday, June 11, 1928

About 200 Start Summer Session Of Schools Here

The summer session of the Rock Hill Public School system got underway this morning with an enrollment of about 200. Fifteen members of the regular school faculty were engaged for the teaching staff of the summer session. Classes will continue through July 20th.

The High School, Ebenezer Avenue and Northside buildings are being used for the summer classes. The colored school is being conducted in the Emmett Scott building.

Education - 1928

High Schools

Tennessee

WALDEN HIGH SCHOOL PROMISED

Trustees Will Endeavor to Continue Old Institution

PROFESSOR W. M. BROWN WILL BE PROBABLY NAMED AS THE PRINCIPAL THIS YEAR

With the announcement that Walden High School will open this month, and with the definite date given as Wednesday, Sept. 19th, plans for the continuation of this educational school were completed this week. Prof. W. N. Brown, former teacher of physics in the college department of Walden College, was chosen as the principal of the high school department. He is to continue his work of education in the city by taking charge of the school. This high school will be under the management of the local Board of Walden. This Board is made up of prominent ministers and laymen, most of whom are connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

It was thought at one time that Walden would be entirely lost to the city, but there were those who were not satisfied to allow the school to be entirely blotted out, due to its record covering a period of over fifty years right here in Nashville. It appears that most of the teachers and former Dean have all been taken care of. Prof. Sutton who served as Dean of the college, has been transferred by the Board of Education of the M. E. Church, to the Deanship of Philander Smith College of Little Rock, Arkansas, but Mrs. Sutton and family will remain in this city due to the fact thot Mrs. Sutton has accepted a position as matron of the Senior girls in Fisk University.

The supporters of Walden are said to feel that with this new arrangement it will mean the continuation of the school for the present year, and eventually the re-opening of not only Walden as a college, but the final plans in the minds of the trustees will be to bring it back to the university standard. The property occupied last year by the college will be used in the high school department, but it was not definitely stated whether there would be any intensive effort on the part of the trustees to enlarge the Board's facilities. It will be a kind of a preparatory school, speciolizing in high school work and preparing the student body for college work in other Methodist Institutions and secular schools.

Prof. Brown is being congratulated by his friends and many of them have already promised him their full co-operation in the work that he is to push so vigorously for the Methodist Episcopal Church and Board, as an educator.

Nashville Banner
9-21-28

Education-1928

Tennessee.

High Schools.

MEMPHIS

TENNESSEE

Dovie Rogers, Gladys Smith, Annie Stalsworth, Lucy Strong, Nellie Trout, Fannie Westbrook, Annie White.

Appeal

MAY 20 1928

NEGRO HIGH SCHOOL WILL GRADUATE 67

Manassas School Has Enrollment of 1,800.

Memphis now claims the largest negro high school in the south to receive aid through the Julius Rosenwald Fund, according to announcement of Cora P. Taylor, principal of the Manassas High School, Manassas and White streets.

Manassas School, with an enrollment for the year of over 1,800 students and with a senior class of 67 members, will hold its graduation exercises in the school auditorium at 8 o'clock, May 23. Miss Sue M. Powers, county superintendent of schools, will present the diplomas.

Lieutenant George W. Lee, prominent negro citizen, will deliver the class address.

The Rev. A. L. Kimbrough, pastor of the Mount Olive C. M. E. Church, will deliver the commencement sermon at the school auditorium this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

The Manassas High School has 43 teachers. Several of its best students have come to the school from the Industrial Settlement School for Negro Orphan Children, Driver and Vance.

The members of the graduating class of the high school are: Mildred White, Elma Wilkerson, Elizabeth Williams, Johnnie Wilson, Mary Willis, Theodore Anderson, George Brooks, George Byars, Henry Clay, James Crawford, A. D. Greene, Jeffrey Haack, Willie Hamilton, Hosea Jones, Walter Kent, A. D. Knox, Samuel Lavendar, Arthur Lee, Roy McNamee, Florence Hale, Lillian Harris, Ruth Harris, Spensola Herron, Jessie Lee, Columbia Humphreys, Vinie Johnson, Edwinor Jones, Hattie Jones, Olivia Jones, Mattie Allen, Rhobelia Alexander, Alice Arnold, Earthier Bratcher, Thelma Cole, Willie Mae Cook, Vera Cunnigan, Vivian Dandridge, Beatrice Daniels, Ivorie Felton, Clarence Mooré, Delmos Neilson, Thomas Perkins, Samuel Shaw, Glenn Smith, Horace Watkins, Clarence Wooden, Julia Lane, Ethel Lee, Rubye Lewellen, Alene McNamee, Marie McNamee, Louise Medlock, Roxie Meredith, Elnora Mitchell, Ozell Moore, Portia Nelson, Laura Newby, Lessie Phillips, Alice Plummer, Willie Mae Polk,

Texas.

Education - 1928.

High Schools.

GALVESTON, TEX.

News

MAY 20 1928

TEXAS CITY NEGRO HIGH SCHOOL CLOSES TUESD/

Commencement exercises of c colored high school at Texas C in the school auditorium, Tues night. A. W. McDonald, instruc of Central High School, will ma the commencement address and Fry, superintendent, will presen diplomas. The baccalaureate sermo will be delivered by Rev. J. H. Mc Ginnis, a former pastor of Unio Baptist Church.

The class is composed of Glady Chase, Eddie Dean, Matilda Evan and Fred Monroe.

The faculty is composed of: Mrs G. B. Herndon, principal, and Mrs C. Z. Palmer, teacher. Members o the board are: P. D. Harlow, W. H Wilcoz, S. T. Walker, W. P. Tarpey C. O. Amburn, J. P. Jones, president and Edward Jaeger, secretary.

Education-1928

High Schools.

6

LYNCHBURG

VIRGINIA

MAY 1 1928

NIGHT SCHOOLS CLOSE SESSIONS

White And Negro Night Schools Have An Enrollment Of 451 For Past Year

SIXTEEN TEACHERS SERVE

Six Negro Students Have Perfect Attendance—38 Whites Average 90 Percent

The 1927-1928 session of the city night schools came to a close last night with brief exercises in the various home rooms of the students at Glass high and Dunbar (negro) high school buildings, where the night classes have been assembling since October 1. The session just ended embraced 84 school nights of two hours each. A total of 451 students were enrolled, 326 being entered at Glass high and 125 at Dunbar high. Sixteen teachers were employed, twelve whites and four negroes.

The attendance records for the year showed six negro students with perfect attendance and 36 white and 15 negro students with an average of 90 per cent or more. There were in all 186 promotions, 138 whites and 48 negroes.

At Glass high there were provided classes in both elementary and commercial subjects, as well as in mechanical drawing, with the following distribution of enrollment: Elementary, 127; commercial, 175, and mechanical drawing, 24. A majority of those attending the commercial and drawing classes were adults.

White Promotions.

The following white students were promoted:

4A to 4B: Percy Dickerson, Irene Wells.

5B to 6A: Asbury Blankinship, F. E. Cline, Walter Firkin, Roy Godsey, Randolph Grant, Wilmer Hicks, Booker Parrish, Maggie Jones, Mildred Jones.

6B to 7A: Emmett Brooks, James Donald, Percy Ewers, George Miles, Lester Miles, Howard Thacker, John Thompson, Louise Colbert, Claudia Cumbie, Estelle Wells.

7A to 7B: Jack Blankinship, Nelson Clements, John Fridley, Elmer Goding, Atha Guthie, Abe Hoppenstein, Edward Mays, Homer Wreen, Sallie Colbert, Gladys Mays, Mae Smoot, Beulah Steele.

7B to general business: Richard Clingenpeel, Walter Drinkard, Purn Harbin, Delaware Harris, Billy Lovell, Norman Proffitt, Ernest Wooldridge, Harry Lair, Ada Watts.

In business spelling: Ira H. Bullock, William Bullock, Hillary Jennings, Lewis Moore, Cecil Stout, William Turner, Edward Petticrew, Henry Wells, Ethel Callahan, Ruth Cox, Mary Coleman, Elizabeth Haas, Anna Mae Keeling, Frances Kent, Doris Stanley.

In business arithmetic: Ira Bullock, William Bullock, Henry Jones, Lewis Moore, Clyde Shackelford, Stanford Shackelford, William Turner, Henry Wells, Richard Hamilton, Osby Marsh, Edward Petticrew, Lawrence Wheeler, Hughsie Williams, Ethel Callahan, Mrs. Delia Curran, Grace Creasy, Alice Gilbert, Constance Huffman.

In business English: Louis Moore, Clyde Shackelford, Henry Wells, Henry Jones, Ira Bullock, William Bullock, Richard Hamilton, Osby Marsh, Edward Petticrew, Allan Taylor, William Turner, Lawrence Wheeler, Ethel Callahan, Grace Creasy, Dorothy Lowe, Doris Stanley, Elsie Mason, Marguetrite Mason.

In bookkeeping: Eugene Campbell, Robbie Coleman.

In salesmanship: Eugene Campbell, Richard Maury.

In shorthand: Earl Davis, Fred Johnson, Margaret Callahan, Edith Cox, Alice Gilbert, Anna Mae Keeling, Dorothy Lowe, Elsie Mason, Margaret Mason, Martha Nase, Faith Almond, Mary Coelan, Elizabeth Haas, Frances Kent, Ruth Cox, Alice Gilbert, Hillary Jennings, Cecil Stout.

In typewriting: Fred Johnson, Margaret Callahan, Mrs. Delia Curran, Frances Kabler, Clara Mahood, Mrs A. C. Almond, Faith Almond, Pauline Coleman, Edith Cox, Eloise Kabler, Frances Kabler, Frances Kent, Dorothy Lowe, Ruth Cox, Mary Coleman, Elizabeth Haas, Hillary Jennings, Fred Johnson.

In mechanical drawing: N. H. Akers, S. A. Marsh, Lemuel McCraw, Paul Welch, J. D. Wright, R. D. Wright.

Make Attendance Record.

The following had records of 90 per cent or more in attendance: F. E. Cline, Wilmer Hicks, Maggie Jones, Mildred Jones, George Miles, Lester Miles, Edward Mays, Homer Wrenn, Walter Drinkard, Purn Harbin, Billy Lovell, Ernest Wooldridge, Ada Watts, Earl Davis, Fred Johnson, Mrs. A. C. Almond, Faith Almond, Margaret Callahan, Edith Cox, Ruth Cox, Anna Mae Keeling, Elsie Mason, Margaret Mason, Ira Bullock, William Bullock, Richard Hamilton, Henry Jones, Ethel Callahan, Mrs. Delia Curran, Osby Marsh, Louis Moore, Edward Petticrew, Clyde Shackelford, Stanford Shackelford, Lawrence Wheeler, Doris Stanley.

The following received special mention for diligence, effort progress in work, etc.: F. E. Cline, Maggie Jones, James Donald, Louise Colbert, Claudia Cumbie, John Fridley, Eugene Campbell, Mary Blackstock, Robbie Coleman, Earl Davis, Hillary Jennings, Fred Johnson, Mrs. A. C. Almond, Faith Almond, Margaret Callahan, Edith Cox, Ruth Cox, Anna Mae Keeling, Frances Kent, Martha Nase, Ira Bullock, Mrs. Delia Curran, N. H. Akers, Lemuel McCraw, S. A. Marsh, J. D. Wright.

Negro Promotions.

The following negro students were promoted:

Sixth and seventh grades: Wilbert Harris, Walter Hull, Claiborne Jackson, Alfred Jones, William Jones, William Minor, Robert Payne, Obie Scott, James Trimiar, Cora Claytor, Esther Glenn, Ella Harvey, Ruby Mullen, Margaret Williams, Sarah Williams.

Fifth grade: John Steptoe, Ulysses Taylor, John Taylor, Agnes Cage, Seagpher Jones, Ruth Space, Estelle Washington.

Fourth grade: Letitia Davis, Ollie Davis, Lucy Deane, Nellie Harris, Lillie Holland, Mary Little, Carrie Thomas, Effie Wansley, David Jennings, Otis Mosby, David Wood.

Third grade: Bertha Patterson.

First and second grades: Herman Anderson, Clem Banks, Alexander Cheatham, Mary Campbell, Emma Cheatham, Lelia Hamlet, Kate Haynes, Margaret Hicks, Marie Hill, Rosa Jones, Rosa Johnson, Alma Robertson, Hilda Robinson, Missouri Robinson.

Perfect attendance: Esther Glenn, Estelle Washington, David Jennings, Lillie Holland, Rosa Jones, Rosa Johnson.

Having 90 per cent or more of attendance: Wilbert Harris, William Jones, Ruby Mullen, John Steptoe, Ulysses Taylor, John Taylor, Agnes Cage Seagpher Jones, Ruth Space, Ollie Davis, Lelia Hamlet, Kate Haymes, Margaret Hick, Marie Hill, Missouri Robinson.

Virginia.

6

PRESS

Newport News Va

SEP 4 1928

REGISTRATION TODAY FOR NEW PUPILS AT LOCAL HIGH SCHOOL

Teaching Personnel for City Schools Announced by Superintendent; Schools Open Thursday.

First official steps toward the opening of the city schools for the Fall semester will be taken today, when all pupils new to the Newport News high school, except those coming from the seventh grades will report to the high school office of registration in the high school building on Huntington avenue for registration this afternoon at 1 o'clock, according to announcements made last night by Joseph H. Saunders, superintendent of city schools, and F M. Alexander, principal of the high school. Mr. Saunders further announced that there will be a meeting of school principals and supervisors in the administration offices at the John W. Daniel school this afternoon at 3 o'clock; a meeting of all white teachers of the system in the auditorium of the Daniel school tomorrow morning at 10:30 o'clock, and a meeting of the colored teachers at the same place at 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

All pupils who have attended the high school before, and those of the Newport News graduates of the seventh grades will report at 9 o'clock Thursday morning September 6, at the same time that all other pupils who are returning to the local schools wil lreport to begin the semester's work.

Mr. Alexander added that all pupils of the high school who wish to carry five major subjects of the high school curriculum are to report to LaMar Stanley, assistant principal of the high school at his office in the high school building tomorrow morning between 8:30 o'clock and 9:30 o'clock.

With the school census taken during the latter part of the school term ending in June as a basis, Mr. Saunders estimated last night that there will be an increase in the public school enrollment of the city of about 150 in the white schools, and that there will be a considerable increase in the colored school enrollment. He expects an enrollment of approximately 5,500 on the first day and that it will be increased to more than 6,000 before the end of the semester.

The re-opening of the George Washington school in the East End is expected to take care of the overflow in the school population. The building has not been used for several years. Repairs and renovations have been made to the building, and it has been made fit for use, it is understood. Some of the pupils of the 1-H, the 4th, the 5th and the 7th grades will go to the Washington schools.

In connection with the opening of schools Thursday Mr. Saunders, last night announced the tentative personnel of the teaching staffs of all of the schools as follows:

Supervisors: Bessie Barclay, drawing; Idella Berry, primary; Anne Cox, writing Ella Hayes, music; C. E. Hoster, phyisical education; Grace Ramsey, health; Carrie Bolden, (colored) health.

Newport News High School

F. M. Alexander, principal; LaMar Stanley, assistant principal; Mary Wynne Jones, dean of girls; Willie Rowe, secretary; Sue Brett, librarian; K. R. Addington, Macon Barnes, head of history department; Melba Brustuen, Beulah Brasher, Julius Conn, Carter Cowles, Dorothy Crane, Mae Marshall Edwards, Lois Leah Evans, Jessie Flanders, Gladys Gambill, head of English department; Ethel Gildersleeve, Louise Hurt, Mary Wynne Jones, Sue Kelly, Emille Knight, Eline Krisch, Eli Leonard, head of commercial department; Herman Levy, Florence Montgomery, Anne Parker, W. H. Pride, Margaret Sayre, Anne P. Scruggs, Lucy Sinclair, Cornedia Segar, W. L. Thompson, Lalie L. Webb, O. H. Weiss, F. R. White, Virginia Beazley, Rosewell Bowles, head of science department; Elizabeth A. Saunders, Roger N. Le Fevre, Ruth James, Elsie West, Anna F. Hay, Beulah Phipps, Willie Shelton.

Stonewall Jackson school: Marguerite Wilson, principal; Viola Colonna, Marion Delk, Carolyn Harrell, Lena Harrell, Eunice Harmon, Grace Jones, P. T. Marshall, Pauline Miley, Bessie Nicholson, Clarice Spencer, Helen Smith, Lillian Todd, Anne Bland, Marnetta Souler, Dorothy Lowder, Marguerite Shenk.

John Daniel school: Gertrude Davis, principal; Mae Hill Carlton, Margaret Chandler, Anne Christiansen, Eula Cisell, Amanda Gray, Julia Holt, Elizabeth Jarman, Hattie Kirsner, Myrtle Martin, Jessie Moore, Cora Curtis, Florence Richardson, Margaret Rogers, Roberta Saunders, Rebecca Suttle, Whitlow Westbrook, Violetta Wilson, Elizabeth Thompson, Annye Rountree, Mary Weaver.

Thomas Jefferson school: Ethel Taylor, principal; Susie Ashburn, Nancy Bush, Esther Dickerson, Louise Edmondson, Virginia Segar, Nellie Wood, Martha Chapin, Lorah Brewer.

Walter Reed school: E. V. Stowitts, principal; Genevieve Bonnewell, Genevieve Gurke, Blanche Burks, Ada Chapman, Edna Mae Christie, Margaret Garland, Isabelle Ham, Esther Jacobs, Mary Johnson, Jacqueline Marston, Nelson Marye, Louise Pruden, Leah Spitler, Betty T. Bland, Lila M. Brooks, Ruth Clark, Ruth Fitchett, Ruth Powell, Geneva Cline, Ila Massey.

Bankhead Magruder school, Elsie Wilson, principal; Hazel Clark, Lottie Kritzer, Elizabeth Landon, Anna Morris, Vivian Parker, Thelma Woodcock, Dorothy Edwards, May Belle Kemp.

George Washington school—Geneva Moore, Eugenia Harris, Pearl Mitchell, Elizabeth Morecock.

Huntington high school, colored—L. F. Palmer, principal; James Clark Carrie Dudley, Helen Gould, Pauline Johnakins, Rosa Makley, William Miller, Ethel Pannell, William Thomas, T. R. Thompson, John Ballou Chauncey B. Larry, Albert Henley.

Huntington elementary, colored—Gratia Bassette, Gladys Davis, Hattie Fauntleroy, Martha Melvin, Sallie Roberts, Nora B. Taylor, Thursa Davis.

John Marshall school, colored—T. C. Erwin, principal; Ellen Blakey Mabel Chisman, Lottie Edmonds, Alcora Faulk, Elie Faulk, Ruth Garnes, Gertrude Harmon, Martha Johnson, Johnsye Ridley, Viola Robinson, Verelina Sampson, Janie Saunders, Edna Taliaferro, Emily Thomas, Florence Wilson, Olive Jackson, Helen Savage, Isabelle Taylor.

Eighteenth street school, colored—James W. Barbour, Jr., head teacher; Lillian Bailey, Alice Earley, Essie Faulk, Gertrude Fitzgerald, Lala Howard, Senora Smith, Margaret Watkins, Hattie Ginn.

Booker Washington school, colored—N. B. Clark, principal; Rosa Cannady, Agnes Davis, Almetia Davis, L. M. Evans, Zelma Goodman, Mary Haywood, Rachael Robinson, Mary Sayles, Gladys Sears, Lillian Taliferro, Amanda Clark.

HERALD
Newport News, Va.

SEP 1 1928

NEW STUDENTS TO HIGH SCHOOL ASSEMBLE TODAY

All Students Entering Newport News High School For First Time Assembled at Noon Today for Registration Prior to Opening of City Schools on Thursday; Principals and Supervisors.

All pupils new to the Newport News high school assembled there at 1 o'clock today for registration prior to the opening of the city schools on Thursday. At 3 o'clock this afternoon there will be a meeting of principals and supervisors in the offices of Superintendent of Schools Joseph H. Saunders.

With the school census taken during the latter part of the school term ending in June as a basis, Mr. Saunders estimated last night that there will be an increase in the public school enrollment of the city of about 150 in the white schools, and that there will be a considerable increase in the colored school enrollment. He expects an enrollment of approximately 5,500 on the first day and that it will be increased to more than 6,000 before the end of the semester.

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Ruth Fitchett, Ruth Powell, Geneva Cline, Ila Massey.

Bankhead Magruder school, Elsie Wilson, principal; Hazel Clark, Lottie Kritzer, Elizabeth Landon, Anna Morris, Vivian Parker, Thelma Woodcock, Dorothy Edwards, May Belle Kemp.

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Huntington elementary, colored—Gratia Bassette, Gladys Davis, Hattie Fauntleroy, Martha Melvin, Sallie Roberts, Nora B. Taylor, Thursa Davis.

John Marshall school, colored—T. C. Erwin, principal; Ellen Blakey Mabel Chisman, Lottie Edmonds Alcora Faulk, Elie Faulk, Ruth Garnes, Gertrude Harmon, Martha Johnson, Johnsye Ridley, Viola Robinson, Verelina Sampson, Janie Saunders, Edna Taliaferro, Emily Thomas, Florence Wilson, Olive Jackson, Helen Savage, Isabelle Taylor.

Eighteenth street school, colored—James W. Barbour, Jr., head teacher; Lillian Bailey, Alice Earley, Essie Faulk, Gertrude Fitzgerald, Lala Howard, Senora Smith, Margaret Watkins. Hattie Ginn.

Newport News High School

F. M. Alexander, principal; LaMar Stanley, assistant principal; Mary Wynne Jones, dean of girls; Willie Rowe, secretary; Sue Brett, librarian; K. R. Addington, Macon Barnes, head of history department; Melba Brustuen, Beulah Brasher, Julius Conn, Carter Cowles, Dorothy Crane, Mae Marshall Edwards, Lois Leah Evans, Jessie Flanders, Gladys Gambill, head of English department; Ethel Gildersleeve, Louise Hurt, Mary Wynne Jones, Sue Kelly, Emilie Knight, Eline Krisch, Eli Leonard, head of commercial department; Herman Levy, Florence Montgomery, Anne Parker, W. H. Pride, Margaret Sayre, Anne P. Scruggs, Lucy Sinclair, Cornedia Segar, W. L. Thompson, Lalie L. Webb, O. H. Weiss, F. R. White, Virginia Beazley, Rosewell Bowles, head of science department; Elizabeth A. Saunders Roger N. Le Fevre, Ruth James Elsie West, Anna F. Hay, Beulah Phipps, Willie Shelton.

Stonewall Jackson school: Marguerite Wilson, principal; Viola Colonna, Marion Delk, Carolyn Harrell, Lena Harrell, Eunice Harmon Grace Jones, P. T. Marshall, Pauline Miley, Bessie Nicholson, Clarice Spencer, Helen Smith, Lillian Todd Anne Bland, Marnetta Souler, Dorothy Lowder, Marguerite Shenk.

John Daniel school: Gertrude Davis, principal; Mae Hill Carlton Margaret Chandler, Anne Christiansen, Eula Cisell, Amanda Gray, Julia Holt, Elizabeth Jarman, Hattie Kirsner, Myrtle Martin, Jessie Moore Cora Curtis, Florence Richardson Margaret Rogers, Roberta Saunders Rebecca Suttle, Whitlow Westbrook Violetta Wilson, Elizabeth Thompson, Annye Rountree, Mary Weaver

Thomas Jefferson school: Ethel Taylor, principal; Susie Ashburn, Nancy Bush, Esther Dickerson, Louise Edmondson, Virginia Segar, Nellie Wood, Martha Chapin, Lorah Brewer.

Walter Reed school: E. V. Stowitts, principal; Genevieve Bonnewell, Genevieve Gurke, Blanche Burks, Ada Chapman, Edna Mae Christie, Margaret Garland, Isabelle Ham, Esther Jacobs, Mary Johnson, Jacqueline Marston, Nelson Marye, Louise Pruden, Leah Spitler, Betty T. Bland. Lila M. Brooks. Ruth Clark

Education-1928 Alabama

Illiteracy

WIPING OUT ILLITERACY

The illiteracy conference being held in Tuscaloosa this week is laying plans for a drive against adult illiteracy in Alabama that should, by the time the 1930 Federal census is taken, result in a highly gratifying decrease in the percentage of illiteracy of all kinds in this State. At this conference leaders in this branch of educational work are making arrangements for holding Summer schools for adults in eighteen counties in the State.

These schools, held each Summer in the rural sections of Alabama, form part of the State's program in cooperation with the national movement for elimination of illiteracy in the United States by 1930. It is perhaps too much to expect the total elimination of illiteracy in this country, or in Alabama, by that time, but unquestionably, with the proper effort, the percentage can be greatly reduced.

There were seventy-eight adult schools for white people in Alabama last year, and they had a total enrollment of 3,352. There were 118 adult schools for negroes, with a total enrollment of 4,056. The white schools were distributed over twelve counties, as follows: one in Calhoun, five in Clay, ten in Cleburne, nineteen in Covington, fourteen in Cullman, one in DeKalb, nine in Jackson, eight in Morgan, one in Pike, seven in Randolph, one in Mobile, and two in Birmingham.

It will be noted that there were no adult schools last year in Montgomery County, and this county is not included in the eighteen where such schools will be conducted this year. In the list are the counties of Cherokee, Chilton, Clay, Cleburne, Covington, Cullman, Dale, Etowah, Geneva, Jackson, Lamar, Lee, Morgan, Randolph, St. Clair, Walker, Washington and Winston. This emphasizes the fact illiteracy has been virtually eliminated in Montgomery County. It has not been altogether wiped out, but the number of adult illiterates among the white people of this county is so very small that the percentage of adult illiteracy is almost negligible.

The Tuscaloosa conference marks the beginning of the thirteenth campaign against illiteracy in Alabama. The preceding campaigns have resulted in removing the handicap of being unable to read and write in thousands of cases. The scope of these campaigns has been steadily widened, and the number of "opportunity schools," as they are called, has gradually increased, as has the total enrollment in them.

A striking thing about this work is the preponderance of young adults among the students. While the students range in age from 16 to 88 years, the average age is 30.1 years. These figures were for last year. The average age is significant. It shows, as the State Department of Education points out, that a very large proportion of Alabama's adult illiterates are young people, hundreds of them still in their twenties, and not members of a preceding generation, dependent on others. They are, in surprisingly large number, young men and women barely started out in life who, if it were not for these "opportunity schools," would face the prospect of going through life burdened by the awful handicap of illiteracy. The extent to which this is true is shown by the fact that of the 3,352 students in these schools last year, more than a thousand were between the ages of 16 and 30.

Among the students are many young married couples. There were twenty-one young couples enrolled in one school last year. In The Advertiser last Sunday was a picture of a group of children, twenty-two in number, who were photographed as they waited outside an "opportunity school" in Randolph County while their fathers and mothers were inside learning to read and write.

Such a picture is at the same time pitiful and gratifying. The condition it represents arouses our sympathy, while the fact that illiterate parents are ambitious and eager to put time and effort after working hours to the task of learning to read and write, so that they might improve their chances of making better livelihoods for their children and themselves and be better fathers and mothers, evokes our admiration.

The low average age of these students is significant also of the importance of adult education in wiping out illiteracy. Uneducated, these comparatively young students would keep the blot of illiteracy on this country for many years to come, although, with the growth of our public school system, no other normal child might ever grow up without learning how to read and write. There will be virtually no illiteracy among future generations, for our schools will take care of them. If we are to remove illiteracy in this day and time we must teach the people who have already reached manhood and womanhood without knowing how to read and write.

County To Provide Opportunity Schools For Illiterate Negroes

Scores of older Montgomery County negroes will break the fetters of illiteracy this Summer. Where before there was naught but a tangled mass of black ink on white paper will be stories of flights across the ocean; where before there was naught but a look of despair when a pencil was handed to them will be an eager writing of the name and even letters to relatives.

For yesterday, following a meeting of the County Board of Education, the announcement was made that 17 "opportunity" schools. Montgomery County's first ones, would be started July 1 for negroes in various parts of the county. There, older ones will study the language of their country. The schools will last six weeks.

Education does not come without money. Many of these old negroes, eager to learn to read and write, worked hard and collected $269.45 themselves towards the requisite fund.

At the request of the county board the State Department of Education granted the balance of the amount yesterday. The state will pay $652.78 of the "opportunity" school operating expenses. The county will pay $283.33.

The grant was obtained through the department of exceptional education under the state educational department.

Work among the negroes is in charge of U. S. Jones, director of negro education and Lillian Dabney, industrial supervisor for negroes. Through their efforts the negro "collection" from among the aged students was made.

A definite schedule for the schools will be announced later.

The schools will be held during the six-week period at the following buildings:

New Home, Cowles Chapel, Madison Park, Ramer, Pumpkin Town, Big Zion, Grady, Calvary, Union Academy, Tankersley, People's Village, Ebeneezer, Bethel College, Harrisville, Oakwood, West End and Jackson Prospect.

Plantation Owners To Pay Men For Going To Opportunity School

Owners of large plantations in Geneva county have announced to those in their employment that every man eligible to attend the opportunity schools of that county will be expected to attend and have pledged themselves to pay those who attend for four hours of employment, the time they are at school.

This is the first time such action has been taken in Alabama.

Adult schools for illiterate whites in Geneva and Covington Counties started July 9.

When first started in 1916, Covington County had ten schools and 205 pupils. Adults were not admitted until 1923, and the next year the Covington board of education started serious efforts to eradicate illiteracy among the white adults through the schools that run six weeks during the summer.

A conference of teachers called by Superintendent Keller was held at Andalusia July

Teachers in the Covington schools are as follows: Miss Clara Mitchell, Miss Willie Sullivan, Mrs. Marie McCauley, Mrs. Grace Brown, Mrs. Willie P. Grider, Miss Bernice Camp, Mrs. Maude Owen, Miss Louise Athey, Miss Elsie Powell, Miss Bertha Aplia, Mr. A. D. Ingram.

They have been trained at Alabama Polytechnic Institute, The University of Alabama, Howard College and the University of Chicago.

Three hundred pupils have already enrolled for the Geneva County schools under the direction of Emmet S. Walden.

The July 7 conference of teachers at Geneva was also attended by J. J. Collins, of the county board and a trustee, Dan Marrison.

Geneva teachers are as follows:

Miss Agnes Medley, Miss Evie Woodham, Miss Voncile Jernigan, Miss Elizabeth Bell, Miss Eugeniz Paxson, Miss Jean Lee, Mrs. Arch McKinnon, Mrs. Roy Holmes, Miss Louise Burnette, Miss Opal Rayburn, Miss Hazel Franklin, Miss Fannie Mae Faulk.

Negroes Will Bear Expense Of School For 2 More Weeks

Eager to learn more of the reading and writing of their country's language, erstwhile adult illiterates now attending negro opportunity schools in Montgomery County and pupils of all ages at three of the 17 schools have pledged themselves to pay the expenses necessary to conduct the schools for two additional weeks.

The 17 schools started the last half of their six weeks' term this week with an enrollment of more than 400.

U. S. Jones, supervisor of negro education in the county, expressed himself as highly pleased with the work here. He will specialize in negro education study in Africa.

92-Year-Old Woman Earns Title Of Dean Of Adult White Illiterates

Mrs. P. C. Tillery, 92 years old, who attended a school in Cullman County, earned the title of "dean" of students of the recent Summer schools for adult white illiterates in various counties in Alabama. She was the oldest pupil in the state, the total enrollment being 5,933 as compared with 3,352 in the schools for the white last year, according to the summary of the opportunity school work just completed at the State Department of Education.

Mrs. Tillery was a pupil at the Ebenezer school, and attended throughout the six weeks term, including the final Adult School Day, Aug. 31.

Cullman County had the largest number of rural schools for white persons, 24, and the largest enrollment 723. Clay County was second with 465 enrolled. Geneva had 420 adults and Walker County 416, for third and fourth ranks respectively.

Walker County conducted two distinct campaigns against illiteracy, one for white persons during July and August, one for negroes during the late Winter and Spring. With 988 as a total enrollment, it led the counties.

The total negro and white enrollment was 13,757 in 1928. In 1927 there were 7,411 enrolled.

This year's white enrollment was 5,933 compared with 3,352 last year. There were 179 schools for whites in 1928 and 78 in 1927. Teachers numbered 212 this year and 93 last year. There were schools in 19 counties as compared to ten counties last year.

The number of boys and girls between 16 and 20 years this year was 1,426. Last year it was 579. Much of the increase is attributed to the increased state appropriation for illiteracy work, the fund jumping from $12,500 in 1927 to $50,000 in the year 1927-28.

Montgomery County had 17 schools for negroes with an enrollment of 479.

By counties the oldest pupils mostly ranged in the 70's.

Girls outnumbered the boys between 16 and 20 years old, with 856 and 570 being the figures.

ILLITERACY FIGHT NETS STRONG GAIN

Decrease Shown In Six Counties With School Population Increase

The school population of six Southeast Alabama counties in 1928 is 463 more than in 1926, according to the census reports filed recently at the State Department of Education. In 1928 the figure was 68,832; in 1926 it was 68,369.

Of the six counties, Covington, Henry and Houston show increases, Geneva and Crenshaw show slight losses while Coffee County's census gave exactly the same number of children this year as it did in 1926—12,089. It lost five white children and gained five negroes.

Illiteracy among the counties was decreasing in most cases.

Covington County has 12,361 white children, from six to 20 years this year compared to 11,944 in 1926. Negroes decreased from 2,841 to 2,312.

Illiteracy among white children dropped from 942 to 885, with negroes, too, learning to read and write in increasing numbers. Illiteracy was reported for 639 two years ago and for 537 this year.

Comparative reports of the remaining counties was as follows:

	1926	1928
Crenshaw:		
White, 6 to 20 years	5,701	5,610
White, illiterates	424	406
Negroes, 6 to 20 years	2,848	2,511
Negro illiterates	788	647
Geneva:		
Whites	9,237	9,807
White, illiterates	952	893
Negroes	1,186	1,319
Negro illiterates	356	382
Henry:		
Whites	4,122	4,539
White, illiterates	370	423
Negroes	4,017	4,344
Negro illiterates	1,651	1,432
Houston		
Whites	10,485	10,695
White illiterates	1,047	886
Negroes	3,899	3,975
Negro illiterates	1,200	1,253
Coffee:		
Whites	9,607	9,602
White, illiterates	1,208	1,057
Negroes	2,482	2,487
Negro illiterates	645	658

Illiteracy Decrease Is Shown In County Report

Illiteracy among school children in Montgomery County continues to decrease. The 1928 school census, completed yesterday at the office of W. R. Harrison, superintendent of education, reveals a total decrease of 1,184 since the last census in 1928.

Two years ago there were 3,704 white children and negroes between seven and 20 years who were illiterate. This year the total is 2,520.

The division was as follows: 1926, whites, 184; negroes, 3,520; 1928, whites, 111; negroes, 2,409.

OVER 8,000 LEARN THREE 'R'S' IN STATE

Ages Range From 16 To 70 Years; Cullman Has Most Enrolled

More than 4,000 white adults attended opportunity schools in 16 Alabama counties this Summer, a report at the State Department of Education yesterday showed. Enrollment in negro schools totaled 4,838.

The exact number of white adults between the 16 and that ranged in years from 16 to several in the 70's who learned their three R's and rudiments of health and spelling was 4,117. Covington, Geneva and Lee Counties closed their six weeks' term schools last week. Others will close soon.

Cullman County with 647 enrolled heads the counties. Following are the remaining counties with their enrollment:

White—Cherokee, 170; Chilton, 209; Clay, 421; Coosa, 186; Covington, 153, closed last week; Crenshaw, 214; Cullman, 647; Dale, 262; Etowah, 257; Geneva, 403, closed last week; Jackson, 118; Lee, 80, closed last week; Morgan, 177; St. Clair, 220;. Walker, 433, and Winston, 177.

A school for the Cajans in Washington County was conducted during the Spring.

Negro Schools

Enrollment in the opportunity schools for adult negro illiterates in 16 Alabama counties totalled 4,838 during the Summer.

This figure, however, does not include Morgan County, which had not yet reported.

The schools, scattered throughout the state, have begun to finish their six-week term, and in Autauga, Lee and Montgomery Counties the schools closed last week.

Following is the enrollment by counties:

Autauga, 460, closed last week; Bibb, 312; Bullock, 436; Chambers, 669; Choctaw, 206; Coffee, 68 (only two schools); Cullman, 49; Dallas, 586; Elmore, 207; Hale, 310; Henry, 215; Lee, 307, closed last week; Montgomery, 476, closed last week; Morgan, not reported; Pickens, 280; Pike, 33 (one school), and Tuscaloosa, 224.

Schools were also conducted in Colbert, Mobile, Sumter, Walker, Washington and Pike Counties and in Birmingham, Bessemer and Fairfield in the Spring.

5,000 NEGROES ARE TAUGHT THREE 'RS'

Negro Opportunity School Enrollment Shows Gain This Year

Adult negro illiterates, numbering near 5,000, will have been helped to master the three R's, spelling, health and sanitation, in 219 schools in 19 counties, by the State's Department of Education, within a few weeks.

Last year there were 146 schools and an enrollment of 4,059. This year the enrollment may exceed 5,000 . Dallas County last year had 830 students to lead the counties in enrollment.

Montgomery County, starting opportunity schools for the first time this year, had a preliminary enrollment of 300 for its 17 schools, which opened yesterday under the supervision of U. S. Jones and Lillian Dabney. A conference of teachers has been called for Saturday.

Eight counties, Choctaw, Cullman, Henry, Lee, Montgomery, Pike, Walker and Washington will inaugurate the schools this year.

Chambers County believes it will eradicate illiteracy among its negroes this year through its 20 schools.

The schools will last six weeks. Mary Foster McDavid is field agent for them.

Autauga County, with 10 schools, opening July 2, Lee with six opening on the same date, Tuscaloosa with 10 schools opening yesterday and Montgomery County schools are now in session. Sumter, 20 schools; Walker 23, and Washington 10, held their schools in March, April and May.

Conferences of teachers in each county will precede the opening of all schools for days.

Other counties with their number of schools and opening date, follow:

Bibb 10, July 17; Bullock 10, July 16; Chambers 20, July 23; Choctaw 10, July 9; Cullman 1, July 23; Elmore 10, July 23; Dallas 25, July 16; Hale 17, July 16; Henry 6, July 23; Morgan 3, July 20; Pickens 10, July 18, and Pike 1, July 16.

3,237 Illiterate Negroes Attend County Schools

With two counties not yet reported the total enrollment in approximately 200 schools for negro illiterates in 18 counties for the week ending Aug. was 3,237, according to a report at the State Department of Education.

Of the counties reported Dallas County has the largest enrollment, 473, but Chambers County, which has 56 schools, is expected to pass that figure.

Morgan County has also not reported, and one school in Coffee County, has not sent in its report.

Schools throughout the state were delayed in opening because of the lateness of the crops.

Following is the list of counties with their enrollment:

Autauga, 257; Bibb, 228; Bullock, 283; Chambers, not reported; Choctaw, 57; Coffee, 19, one school not reported; Cullman, 39; Hale, 308; Henry, 172; Lee, 307; Montgomery, 439; Morgan, not reported; Pickens, 232; Pike, 28; St. Clair 32; Tuscaloosa, 203; Dallas, 473 and Elmore 160.

Education-1928

Illiteracy

Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK

ARKANSAS

SEP 30 1928

ILLITERACY AMONG NEGROES IS FOUGHT

"Uncle" Francis White, Indian, Among Those Engaged in Work.

An extensive campaign is being undertaken in Little Rock to fight illiteracy among the negroes. "Uncle" Francis White, a Cherokee Indian and pioneer teacher, is among those engaged.

Seven or eight years ago Uncle Francis opened what he called an Opportunity School. Negro adults, who in their childhood were deprived of an education, were the first to enroll. First they were drilled in the fundamentals of the three "R's" and then music was added to the curriculum.

The school has been moved several times, but at present is located in a frame building at 2213 West Twenty-fourth street. There are 26 pupils enrolled, the majority of whom are taking both grammar and music.

Through the efforts of the teacher, several members of the Social Welfare Board, and other individuals, the school has managed to exist. Each student pays $1 per month for instruction which barely pays for house rent, lights and water. Public demonstrations of their ability in music and grammar are given at 3 p. m. each Sunday by the pupils. The public, especially interested white people, are invited to attend.

Uncle Francis is 74, and for 57 years has been teaching school. For 18 years he was a rural mail carrier in this county, during which he taught school in the evenings. He took the first Civil Service examination given under President Cleveland's administration.

In 1882 he was elected as representative in the Arkansas legislature from Pulaski county, and was re-elected in 1884.

The income of the school at present is so small that it is hardly enough to buy the teacher the necessities of life. Lovers of education and friends of Uncle Francis will endeavor to have an appropriation bill passed at the next session of the Arkansas legislature providing some compensation for Opportunity School teachers, it was said.

Illiteracy.

EVERY EVENING
WILMINGTON, DEL.

JAN 18 1928

NEW CASTLE HAS A NIGHT SCHOOL FOR NEGRO ADULTS

State Board of Education Will be Asked About Funds for New Building.

NEED IS VERY URGENT

(Special to Every Evening.)

New Castle, Jan. 18.—Professor Henry E. Snavely, city superintendent of public instruction, announced at the meeting of the Board of Education last evening that Professor A. T. Unthank, principal of Booker T. Washington School, had opened a night school in that building for adult colored people. During the session the project of securing a new High School building for New Castle was discussed and Professor Snavely was instructed to communicate with the State Board of Education to learn if New Castle was listed to receive enough of the $1,000,000 appropriated by the last legislature to warrant the board holding a referendum to procure the $40,000 necessary by bond issue to aid in financing the project.

The board has at this time under the old referendum, the power to bond the city for $125,000, for the purpose. If the state board will appropriate a sufficient amount the board will not use the $125,000, but call for another referendum to raise only $40,000. If the state or the referendum fail to provide the necessary funds the board will probably continue the program as outlined two years ago and erect a building of its own out of the $125,000.

NEWS
WILMINGTON, DEL.

MAR 22 1928

ADULT NEGROES GRASP EDUCATION

Remarkable Showing Made at Opportunity School During Term Just Closed

Woman Who Received Certificate of Honor Was Once Slave

Certificates of honor were awarded to 32 negro students of the Colored Adult Opportunity School of Wilmington, at the closing exercises of the school held in Howard High School last night. Attendance certificates were awarded to 38 students.

The school is conducted by the Wilmington Board of Education in order to give adult negroes an opportunity to secure the fundamentals of an education. The ages of the students range from 22 to 70, and most of the students had never been able to read or write before starting with the school. One member of the class, Joanna McAllister, who received last night a certificate of honor, was once a slave.

A feature of the exercises was a demonstration of the progress made by the various pupils. Thomas Gibbs, who is more than 60 years old, wrote his name, a thing which he had never been able to do before studying with the school. A similar demonstration was made by Albert Skinner, who is more than 40 years old. In the intermediate department Frank Carroll, who is 40 years old, gave a demonstration of letter writing, and Mrs. Violet Johnson read articles from newspapers.

In the more advanced class, Mrs. Gertrude Gibbs read a selection of prose, and Mrs. Mary Brown read poetry.

David A. Ward, superindendent of Public schools, was chairman of the exercises and awarded the certificates. Dr. Samuel G. Elbert, of the Wilmington Board of Education, delivered an address of welcome. Prizes were awarded by Miss Margurtite H. Burnett, director of the schools. Reports of the schools were made by Mrs. Ira W. Johns, of No. 16 School; Mrs. Georgia Washington, of No. 18 School; and Frank Carroll, of No. 21 School.

The Rev. J. T. Wallace, of Mt. Joy M. E. delivered the address to the schools, and Rev. H. M. Chapman, pastor of Eighth Baptist church, pronounced the bendication.

The teachers of the Adult Opportunity Schools are Lucy M. Trollver, of No. 21 School; Adelaid Macey and Helen H. Turner, of No 18 School; and Clara B. Ford, No. 16 School.

Education-1928
Illiteracy.

NEW YORK WORLD

FEB 26 1928

ILLITERACY IN ALABAMA AND NORTH CAROLINA

On this page yesterday we reproduced an editorial from The Asheville Citizen in which our North Carolina contemporary presumed to patronize Alabama, among other things, for its illiteracy. In an editorial yesterday we did not—and could not, of course—deny that we have illiteracy in this State, but we ventured the assertion that it is disappearing as rapidly in Alabama as in North Carolina. Quoting the census figures of 1920, which reported 241,603 illiterates for North Carolina and 278,082 for Alabama, we said they were somewhat favorable to North Carolina, but were not sufficient to warrant offensive allusions to Alabama's backwardness in education on the part of a North Carolina editor.

Further reference to the census of 1920 shows that the illiteracy figures are not so favorable to North Carolina as they would appear, in comparison with Alabama, but are, in fact, decidedly favorable to this State in what is generally considered the most important regard in the South. We cite the official figures herein.

The total population of North Carolina in 1920 was 2,559,123, and of Alabama 2,348,174. The percentage of illiteracy among all classes in North Carolina was 13.1 and in Alabama 16.1. But the Census Bureau's percentage analysis of illiterates shows plainly that the higher total and higher percentage in Alabama is due to the fact that this State has a larger negro population than North Carolina, and a higher percentage of illiteracy among negroes. It is unfortunate, of course, that a high rate of illiteracy persists among negroes, owing to limited educational advantages, economic conditions among them, and other disadvantages; but it is nevertheless a fact which must be taken into consideration in any study of illiteracy in

Negro Illiteracy Rate Falling Rapidly

Remarkable Progress Since Slave Days Affects Every Endeavor

By Lester A. Walton

Of the estimated population of 117,000,000 in the United States about 12,000,000 are of African descent, or approximately one in ten.

"This 'tenth man' is not a new comer or alien," writes R. B. Eleazer, Educational Director of the Commission on Interracial Co-operation. "His ancestors began to arrive hundreds of years ago with the pioneers in American exploration and settlement. Practically all our present Negro population have backgrounds of from 10 to 300 years of American-born ancestry."

A little digging into unfamiliar records reveals that the American Negro has made a creditable contribution to our National history, as the following fragmentary facts will substantiate:

Negroes had a place among the pioneer explorers of America, representatives of the race having been with Columbus on his voyages of discovery; with Balboa when he reached the Pacific; with Cortez in Mexico, and with
plorers of Guatemala, Chile, Peru
enezuela.

territory now forming New Mexi
nd Arizona were first explored by a party led by Estevanico, a Negro. Matt Henson, a Negro, was the only other American to set foot on the North Pole with Peary. He was selected, according to Peary, in all eight expeditions" because of his adaptability, fitness and loyalty."

The serious importation of African slaves as a labor supply for the New World began with the landing at Jamestown in 1619 of twenty Negroes who were sold as slaves or as indentured servants. The slave trade rapidly increased and soon Negroes were doing a large part of the country's agricultural work, particularly in the South.

Negroes Now Own 60,000 Business Firms

Through their labor the production of cotton, tobacco, rice and sugar increased at a tremendous rate. Even to-day a large part of the South's agriculture is in the hands of Negroes, who own or operate a million farms.

During the slave period most of the South's skilled mechanical work was done by Negro artisans The fine old Southern mansions were the product of Negro carpenters. Machine shops, gins, smithies and even the railroads were in a large measure manned by Negro slaves. They were in such demand many were able to hire themselves out and thus purchase their freedom, which chiefly accounts for more than 400,000 free Negroes at the beginning of the Civil War.

Following the Civil War much of the skilled labor gradually passed into the hands of white peope, leaving the Negro very largely employed in agriculture and domestic service. During the World War the unprecedented industrial demand again opened the doors of skilled industry to thousands of Negroes who left the cotton fields of the South for industrial centres of the North and Middle West. The general testimony of their employers is that they have made good.

Since the Civil War it is generally admitted that the Negro's business development has been remarkable. Sixty years ago the race owned about 2,000 businesses, none of any magnitude. To-day the Negro owns 60,000 business enterprises. They include more than sixty insurance companies with $250,000,000 of insurance in force; seventy financial institutions, including banks, ddoing an annual business of $100,000,000. The group owns 650,000 homes and has an aggregate wealth estimated at $2,000,000,000.

In the field of invention the Negro has attracted favorable notice. Norbert Rillieux of Louisville invented the vacuum pan which revolutionized sugar refining. J. E. Matzeliger devised the shoe-lasting machine now in universal use. Benjamin Banneker, astronomer and mathematician, made the first clock produced in America. Elijah McCoy of Detroit has taken out more than fifty patents. The lubricating cup for machinery is one of his inventions. Altogether thousands of patents have been issued to Negro inventors.

Notable Contributions In Field of Arts

From the days of Phyllis Wheatley, Negro slave whose poetry was praised by George Washington, there have been many Negro poets. A hundred volumes of their verses have been published. Of these, Paul Laurence Dunbar is the best known. Countee Cullen has won several prizes in national poetry contests, and two volumes of his poems recently were published.

A number of paintings by Henry O. Tanner, American Negro, have been purchased by the French Government and hung in the Luxembourg Gallery.

Negro music, the spirituals, ragtime and jazz is generally credited with being America's only unique contribution in this field.

In devotion to the flag the Negro has not been found wanting. Crispus Attucks was the first American to fall in the Boston Massacre of March 5, 1770. Peter Salem and Salem Poor won distinction at the Battle of Bunker Hill. There were some 3,000 Negro soldiers in the American Revolutionary Armies. In the War of 1812, Negroes fought gallantly with Commodore Perry at the Battle of Lake Erie, and with Gen. Jackson at New Orleans. Something like 178,975 were in the Civil War. There were 161 regiments.

In the Spanish-American War Negro troops distinguished themselves at Guasimas, El Caney and San Juan Hill. Two hundred thousand Negro troops went overseas in the World War. Two Negroes of the 369th Infantry were the first American soldiers decorated for valor by the French. The Croix de Guerre was awarded four entire Negro regiments.

Ninety per cent. illiterate in 1865, the Negro race in America is now only 20 per cent. illiterate. More than 10,000 have graduated from college. Out of their meagre means Negroes are raising $3,000,000 yearly for the support of private schools.

Issues Bulletin On Negro Health

The religious history of the Negro in this country is most interesting. Beginning in 1865 with 700 churches, the race now boasts of 47,000 churches, with 5,000,000 members and 46,000 Sunday schools with 3,000,000 pupils. Within the last five years Negroes have contributed nearly $2,000,000 to mission funds.

At the suggestion of Negro sanitarians and others, the Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service at Washington authorized the Office of Statistical Investigations to prepare a brief bulletin on mortality among Negroes. The bulletin was written by Assistant Statistician Mary Gover, with a brief introduction by Edgar Sydenstricker, in charge of statistical investigations.

tion.

The conference, which will continue today, is being held under the auspices of the Congregational Education Society to arouse interest in the churches for a betterment of racial relations. About 150 representatives of the church and various social organizations attended the opening session, which included reports on the accomplishments and needs of negroes, discussions of interracial problems and suggestions for improving the conditions of American negro life.

Despite the negro capabilities for learning, said Miss Ovington, there is a great percentage of negroes who are illiterate. She attributed illiteracy among negroes in the South to their failure to get their share of school funds, and said educational facilities would have to be provided by the Federal Government. But until the negro has the vote in the south, she declared, he will not be able to get an education.

Residential "deadlines" and employment restrictions, as problems in the life of the negro, will have to be solved by cooperation among business men rather than by philanthropic aid, Dr. C. H. Tobias of the National Council of the Y. M. C. A. declared. He said the problems of race relations had resulted from improper housing and employment conditions.

The Rev. Dr. George E. Haynes, negro member of the Interracial Commission of the Federal Council of Churches, reported on the proceedings of the recent National Interracial Conference at Washington. J. Phillip Randoph of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, told of the union's efforts to better the working conditions of its members.

Robert W. Bagnall, director of branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, characterized race prejudice as "the greatest sin in the world and nothing more than a vicious social acquisition which always expresses itself in segregation." The amount of race prejudice in a particular section of the country, he said, is proportionate to the amount of segregation.

The open discussions were headed by Bruno Lasker, editor of The Inquiry.

Negroes
advertiser
Montgomery, Ala
2-14-28

FINDS NEGRO PROVES CAPABLE IN COLLEGE

Speaker at Seminar Says There Is No Longer a Question That He Can Be Educated.

BUT SEES MUCH ILLITERACY

Federal Government Must Provide School Facilities in South, Miss M. W. Ovington Declares.

Negro student in the universities of the country have proved that they are as capable as white students in acquiring knowledge and that the negro can be educated is no longer a question, according to Mary White Ovington, chairman of the board of directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, who spoke yesterday at a seminar on the church and race relations at the Russell Sage Founda-

Herald Tribune
2-26-28

Education – 1928

Georgia.

Illiteracy

ILLITERACY DECLINES

Marked Decrease Between Ages of 10 and 18 Shown.

Reduction in the amount of illiteracy among white children in Georgia is shown by figures compiled Friday at the state department of education. In the case of children between the ages of 10 and 18 years, the decrease during the year 1928 was marked, as compared to the number of cases reported five years ago, when the first figures were made public. In 1928 the total number of white children illiterates was 2,343 as compared to 3,049 in 1923. Negro children of the same class who could not read or write in 1928 totaled 12,383.

Education- 1928

Kentucky.

Illiteracy.

HERALD-POST
LOUISVILLE, KY.

APR 12 1928

SAMPSON AIMS TO EDUCATE ALL

Free Textbook Law Powerful Weapon in War Against Illiteracy.

(By Staff Correspondent.)

Frankfort, Ky., April 12.—Gov. Flem D. Sampson is working energetically to bring about the success of the Mammoth Cave national park drive; also, for the carrying out of his road and bridge building program and the industrial development plank in his platform.

But there is a project which is closer to his heart than any of these. It is the advancement of the cause of education. The governor is determined that the free school book law shall be administered so as to achieve a great forward step in education, and will leave no stone unturned to bring this about.

He is especially desirous that the 45,000 Kentucky school children of the compulsory attendance ages of 7 to 14, whom the last federal census showed to be absent from school, shall be rounded up and given an education. He regards the free textbook law as a means to attain this end.

Leads Southern States.

Though it may not be generally known, so unfavorably has Kentucky been advertised by some of its home critics, it is a fact, according to government statistics, that Kentucky leads all of the Southern states in percentage of attendance.

The latest figures obtainable from Washington were of the census of 1920, since which time considerable additional progress has been made, but the conditions are still far from ideal.

In 1910, Kentucky had only 81.3 per cent of its children of the ages from 7 to 14 in school, but in 1920 it had 88.5 per cent, an increase of 7.2 per cent in the ten-year period. In that same time, Indiana's improvement was only 1.6 per cent, and New York State advanced only .2 of one per cent. But Indiana had the high rating of 94.9 attendance, while New York had 93.9 per cent, in 1920.

Massachusetts led all of the states, with 96.1 per cent. As it had 96 per cent attendance in 1910, the mark the Old Bay State attained in 1920 is probably the best that can be hoped for in this respect. If Kentucky could increase its attendance record as much by the next census, of 1930, as it did in the previous decade, it would be up to the 95.7 notch, or just a trifle short of the Massachusetts record.

Figures Show Truants.

When the federal census was taken there were 387,388 Kentucky youngsters between the ages of 7 and 14, inclusive, enumerated, while 342,974 were marked present in the school rooms, of all types, in the State between these ages, showing 44,414 such children not getting an education.

Alabama, Arkansas, Arizona, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia all trailed behind Kentucky in precentage of attendance, but all of the Eastern, Northern and Western states were ahead of us.

In the United States as a whole, the percentage of attendance was 90.6 in 1920, as against 86.1 per cent in 1910.

War Against Illiteracy.

Reduction of illiteracy depends greatly on compulsory attendance in public schools. That is what Governor Sampson is hoping to bring about. The last census showed a total of 155,014 illiterates in Kentucky out of a total population of 1,837,434 of over 10 years of age, ten being the earliest year at which a person was registered as "illiterate."

Of these illiterates, 112,206 were native-born whites, 2,244 foreign-born whites, and 40,548 Negroes. It may be remarked in passing that the Negro population of Kentucky is much better educated than that of states further south, for the government figures showed 152,109 educated Negroes in Kentucky, a ratio of almost 4 to 1 over the illiterates, but in Louisiana, there were 206,730 illiterate Negroes, to 329,630 educated Negroes, a ratio of only a shade better than 3 to 2.

Game Uphill Fight.

The Negro population of Kentucky has been struggling for years to obtain adequate school facilities, and has been severely handicapped by lack of sufficient normal schools, to educate teachers, who in turn could carry on the work of enlightening the children in the many communities of the State.

The recent session of the Legislature made notable contribution to the advancement of Negro educational work, in appropriation bills to help the Kentucky Normal and Industrial Institute, at Frankfort, and the West Kentucky Normal Institute, at Paducah. Money was voted to replace dormitories destroyed by fire at the former institution, and for additions which were badly needed at the latter place, and the appropriations for the upkeep of both schools were increased.

Texas, Florida Ahead.

If the colored people had been able to get a sufficient number of well educated teachers years ago, their educational progress would have been much more marked, but considering the handicaps under which the race has labored, it has made a remarkably good showing. Only two of the Southern states, Texas and Florida (both adopted the free textbook law some time ago), have a better showing of education among the Negro population than has Kentucky, according to official government figures.

In conclusion, it might be pointed out that Louisiana, determined to improve educational facilities among both its white and Negro citizenship, recently voted a 10 per cent tax on cigarettes, the money to go into the State school fund, and a school stamp will be found on each package sold in that commonwealth.

Education - 1928

Industrial Schools.

Alabama.

Sisters Attend Celebration Of Negro School Founded By Parents

Three sisters traveled all the way from the home in Connecticut to attend the Founder's Day exercises held yesterday at the Montgomery County Training School for negro boys and girls located at Mt. Meigs, Ala. The school was established by their father and mother more than 30 years ago. The sisters are Minnie, Helen and Mariet Pierce.

C. W. Kelly of Tuskegee Institute, delivered the Founders Day address. He spoke of how more than 30 years ago, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin N. Pierce came through unselfish service from their home in Connecticut and established the school. The speaker emphasized the opportunities that awaited the negro in Alabama, if he would only grasp them and have faith.

Other speakers were Professor J. C. Wright of Tuskegee Institute; Professor J. S. Lambert, of the State Department of Education and acting County Superintendent of Education of Montgomery County T. L. Head. The Misses Pierce also delivered short addresses. Entertainment was provided by M. A. Johnson, of Montgomery and Willie Marie Turner of the school. Much interest was manifest in the plantation melodies rendered by the choir of the school.

Those attending the exercises were: Miss Minnie L. Pierce of Guilford, Conn. Miss Hariet Pierce of Guilford, Conn., Miss Helen Pierce of Guilford, Conn., Miss Elizabeth Gates of Hartford, Connecticut, Professor J. S. Lambert of the State Department of Education, Acting Superintendent T. L. Head of the County Board of Education, Professor J. C. Wright of Tuskegee Institute, the Rev. C. W. Kelly of Tuskegee Institute, Professor M. H. Griffin of Montgomery, M A. Johnson, of Montgomery, Lillian Dabney of Montgomery, Professor U. S. Jones of Montgomery, J. R. Waingfield of State Reform School, Georgia Washington of Peoples Village School, and Professor M. J. Robinson of College Grove.

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser
Sunday, May 6, 1928

Snow Hill Institute Is Out Of Debt White Friends Help Pay Up $43,000

SNOW HILL, ALA., May 5.—Special to The Advertiser.—The thirty-fourth session of the Snow Hill Institute, the oldest branch of Tuskegee Institute, founded in 1894 by W. J. Edwards, one of the early graduates of that famous institution, founded by Booker T. Washington, closed its graduation exercises Friday.

The features of the exercises were the official announcement by Principal Harry Simms, that the entire indebtedness of $43,000 has been wiped out; that the budget for the current expenses for five years has been underwritten and that the institution, beginning Sept. 24, will be conducted on a cash basis. The announcement was received with hearty applause by the student body and white and colored citizens assembled in the chapel to witness the graduation exercises.

William H. Carter, treasurer of Tuskegee Institute, representing Dr. Robert Russa Moton, president of the institution, declared that all claims against Snow Hill Institute had been settled and that the school will be run on a cash basis. He paid a high compliment to W. G. Simpson and the Simpson family who donated to the school $2,400 on a claim of $6,000. This, Carter said, set the pace for others, resulting in the liquidation of a debt of $43,000.

Devotional exercises were conducted by Dean A. F. Owens, of Selma University and Dr. S. F. Kingston, of Knox Academy, Selma. The commencement address was delivered by Dr. Robert Thomas Pollard, president of Selma University, who selected for his subject, "Hindrances That Help," stressing the importance of meeting competition and facing opposition with tenacious zeal and unafraid courage.

"Hindrances," declared Dr. Pollard, are often stepping-stones to great achievements and they broaden one's experience. They, if rightly used are eyes for the blind, feet for the lame, strength for hands that hang down and feeble knees."

The very practical address of the well known college president was frequently applauded.

Seventeen Graduates

Among 17 graduates were Elizabeth Handy, Snow Hill Institute, who spoke on "The Ideal Home in the Rural Community." Elias Chapman, Jackson, Ala., delivered an oration on "Increased Opportunities for Colored American Tailors." Avery Lou Ward, Five Points, Ala., spoke on "The Value of an Industrial Education," and A. P. Colley, Snow Hill Institute, spoke with much force on "They Excel Who Labor with a Purpose." The orations were delivered with ease and composure and reflected credit on teachers and pupils.

Principal Simms Speaks

Handicapped by debts that hung like an incubus over the institution, menaced by threats of law suits and foreclosure of mortgages and closing the school and embarrassed by loss of prestige and popular confidence, three years ago the administration of Snow Hill was placed in the hands of Prof. Harry Simms. How to function was a problem. Today Principal Simms spoke as follows:

Snow Hill Institute has survived the crisis that for three years has threatened its existence and occupies a firm footing upon which to serve its mission. The inherited indebtedness of $43,000 has been completely wiped out. The possibility of operating the institution in the future on a balanced budget was demonstrated during the current term. For the first time in many years, if not actually the first time in its history, has the school term been brought to a close without a shortage. The sympathetic interest on the part of the state and county boards of education in the struggle to carry on has taken the form of financial cooperation. The county board which three years ago gave us no financial aid has pledged for the ensuing term the sum of $1,040, $400 of which is to be used as a maintenance fund for Smith Hughes work, including vocational agriculture and home economics, and $640 for a consolidated elementary school.

"The underwriting of the budget of the institution by its donors to the extent of $10,000 annually for a period of five years with the cooperation of state and county, literally guarantee the perpetuity of the institution and the extension of its usefulness.

Tuskegee Institute Helpful

This very encouraging sate of affairs has been made possible through the cooperation and unqualified endorsement of the Tuskegee Institute board of trustees; through the faith and untiring support of Principal Moton and the Tuskegee Institute; the endorsement and cooperation of the Phelps Stokes Fund under the direction of Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones, its educational director, and through the cooperation of the white and colored citizens throughout this section of the Black Belt.

The fine singing by the trained institute choir, under direction of the principal's wife, was a remarkable exhibition of native musical talent.

With words of congratulations, W. G. Simpson, chairman of the board of trustees, delivered diplomas to seventeen graduates, three of whom received certificates also from industrial departments of the school.

Among visitors were representatives of Tuskegee Institute in charge of T. M. Campbell, Southern agent for negro farm demonstration agents; Selma University, in charge of Dean P. L. Lindsay of the literary department, and Snow Hill, Ala., by the Simpson family.

SCHOOL PROPERTY IS CONVEYED TO MISSIONARY

A deed conveying the property of the Montgomery Industrial School to the American Missionary Association was recorded in the office of the Judge of Probate yesterday. The school has not been in operation this year. The board of trustees of the school transferred the property to the missionary association because that organization has financially backed the school and paid its deficit each year, it was said.

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SNOW HILL SCHOOL'S INDEBTEDNESS WIPED OUT

At the request of Dr. R. R. Moton and the trustees of Tuskegee Institute, arrangements have been perfected with all creditors of the Snow Hill Normal and Industrial Institute, in Wilcox County so that this institution's indebtedness will be completely wiped out by the end of this week.

Prof. William H. Carter, treasurer of the Tuskegee Institute, has been authorized to make the settlement; he began the itinerary May 1, which includes Montgomery, Selma and Snow Hill. Snow Hill Institute was founded by William J. Edwards about 30 years ago. Harry Sims is its present principal.

The accumulated indebtedness a year ago was around $33,000.

In the settlement of this debt the school authorities have the practical cooperation of the State Department of Education.

will be acknowledged with deep appreciation.

WILLIAM H. BALDWIN, Trustee.

New York.

SPRINGFIELD, O.

NOV 25 1928

PEOPLES' FORUM

SNOW HILL INSTITUTE

To the Editor of The News:

To those who have followed the progress of provisions for educating Negro children in the South one of the most hopeful developments is the increasing attention which the public authorities in these states are giving the matter. Where a school which has been founded by some ambitious Negro and developed by him with the generous support of Northern friends gets its first appropriations from county adn state funds, there is good cause for rejoicing; for it means that the school has established itself in the confidence of its local white community.

A case in point is that of Snow Hill Normal and Industrial Institute in Wilcox County, Ala. The first offshoot from Tuskogee Institute, this school has served for more than thirty years a district of the Black Belt, where the Negroes outnumber the whites three to one. Until recently the status o the school was that it was supported by the North and tolerated by its white neighbors. Now it has been completely reorganized by Mr. Harry Simms, a graduate of Tuskogee, and he has done such an effective job that the best white people of the vicinity are giving him active and generous support.

The result is that Snow Hill Institute hopes to have by the end of the year a special building for vocational education. Towards the construction of this building the state of Alabama has appropriated $2,300 and promises to grant $1,800 annually for teachers' salaries; while the county, which already gives $500 toward teachers' salaries, will appropriate $300 annually as a maintenance fund for the vocational education.

The basis upon which these grants of public funds have been offered is that the vocational building will be finished and ready for use by January 1. The total cost of construction will be $12,300 of which the state is offering $2,300 and various friends of the school $4,000. This leaves a balance of $6,000 still to be raised. As the older friends of the school have already given generously to the reorganization expenses and have completed a five-year guaranty fund of $50,000 for the operating expenses of the school, they are doing their ful' share. It is therefore hoped that new friends can be made, who will give the $6,000 that will make the vocational building a certainty and, more important still, that will prove to the school authorities of the state and county that their initial offers of support of Snow Hill Institute are appreciated.

Contributions may be sent either directly to the school at Institute, Ala., or to Mr. Clarence H. Kelsey, 176 Broadway, New York City. They should be marked "For Vocational Building Fund," and they

Education - 1928

Industrial Schools.

Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

Gazette

JAN 2 1928

White House had had the opportunity to do so.

Students Build Dormitory for Negro Industrial School.

Special to the Gazette.

Pine Bluff, Jan. 2.—Work has begun on a frame dormitory to house 50 boys on the Arkansas Negro Boys' Industrial School annex, 10 miles south of here. The dormitory is being built on property leased from the Deming Investment Company. Students are doing the work under supervision of a carpenter. The Deming Investment Company is furnishing the material.

Plans for rebuilding the dormitory and administration building on the main school property west of here will be made at a meeting of the Board of Control in Little Rock Thursday.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

Gazette

JAN 6 1928

Action on Dormitory for Negro Industrial School Deferred.

Special to the Gazette.

Pine Bluff, Jan. 5.—No definite action was taken toward replacing the dormitory recently destroyed by fire at the Negro Boys' Industrial School at the special meeting held at the office of Dr. S W. Colquitt, superintendent of the Arkansas Boys' Industrial school, today. Several board members were unable to attend and it was decided to delay action until a meeting to be held in Little Rock Wednesday.

Plans for replacing the cottage destroyed by fire at the white boys' school several days ago will be taken up at the Little Rock meeting.

Education - 1928

D.C.

Industrial Schools,

Dedicate New Build'g of Trades School

New Building Erected at a Cost of $39,000.

On Sunday, December 16, at 3:00 o'clock, the National Seminary and Trade School for Girls will delicate its new main building, the Trades Hall

The Trades Hall, with a modern central heating plant valued at approximately $12,000, was erected at a cost of $39,000. The estimated cost of the structure, when completed by the addition of a third story, will be $56,500. This building forms the nucleus of the new plan for the development of this the only boarding school for colored girls north of Richmond.

The National Seminary and Trade School for Girls, formerly known as the National Training School for Women and Girls, was founded in 1909 through the efforts of Miss Nannie H. Burroughs. It began its work with the definite aim of glorifying service through definite and through training.

Beginning in a dilapidated farm house on six acres of unimproved ground, the school has grown until it now consists of eight buildings on a campus of eight improved acres.

On May 26, 1926, the main building of the National Training School as it was then known, was destroyed by fire. It has been replaced by the present brick structure of 19 rooms, containing two stories and a basement. In the new Trades Building will be housed the domestic science and the domestic arts departments; the business and the science departments; the printing press, and the academic classrooms. The school offices are also located in this building.

The principal speaker at the dedication will be Dr. J. C. Jackson, president of the New England Convention, and a resident pastor of Hartford, Conn. Many prominent ministers and other visitors from out of town are expected.

The faculty of the school consists of the following persons: Miss Nannie H. Burroughs, principle; Miss Jessie L. Lundy, Florida; Miss Berenice Wilson, Washington State; Miss V. Kathryne Redding, Illinois; Miss Arminta McNeill, District of Columbia; Mrs. Bettie B. Henderson, District of Columbia; Miss Etta Versa, Texas; Mrs. Esther I. Cooper, Virginia; Miss Mildred I. Felton, South Carolina; Mrs. Susie E. Rembert, Georgia. The following educational institutions are represented by the teaching personnel: Howard University, Chicago Art Institute, Florida A. & M. College, and Talladega College.

$39,000 TRADES HALL DEDICATED SUNDAY

Mary Bethune, S. W. Rutherford, Dr. J. C. Jackson Among The Speakers

BISHOP CLEMENT THERE

New Building For Nat. Training School Has 12 Classrooms

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Before a crowd of more than 1,000 people who filled the corridors and nearby rooms, the new Trades Hall of the National Training School for Women and Girls was dedicated on last Sunday at 3:00 P. M., at Lincoln Heights, D. C.

The building is a terra cotta, fireproof brick structure, with spacious halls, twelve classrooms, three offices, one reception room, and a printery. It was erected at a cost of $39,000.

Miss Burroughs Presents Keys

Declaring that the building was nothing in itself, but would stand for the ideals and hopes of young Negro womanhood, Miss Nannie Burroughs, president and founder of the National Training School, presented the keys of the new building to Mrs. Emma H. Roberts who accepted them in behalf of the trustee board of which she is a member.

The dedicatory address was made by made by Dr. J. C. Jackson, president of the New England Baptist Convention. Dr. Jackson regretted his inability to give what he considered his share of money help, but pledged his support of the school in every possible way.

Other Speakers

Other speakers included: Mrs. Mary McCleod Bethune, president of Daytona-Cookman College, and S. W. Rutherford, secretary of the National Benefit Life Insurance Compan, Allen B. Doggett, of Hampton Institute, and William Harris, of the Morning Star Lodge of Elks.

Bishop Clement

Among others who made short talks were Dr. John Hope, of Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga.; Mrs. Addie W. Dickerson, Philadelphia, Penna., Bishop George Clement, Louisville, Ky., and Mr. Gausse, of the Miner Fund.

Dr. Anson Phelps-Stokes, who was unable to be present, sent a letter of greeting which was read. Messages were also received from Byrd Prillerman, Institute, W. Va., Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, Howard University, and Mrs. Alvin T. Hert, vice chairman of the Republican national committee.

$3,500 Raised

It was announced that more than $2,000 in cash, and $1,500 in pledges was raised.

Music for the occasion was furnished by the school chorus of 25 girls, and by the choir of the 19th Street Baptist Church under the direction of Benjamin Washington. The dedicatory prayer was offered by Dr. Walter Brooks, the opening prayer by Rev. H. T. Medford, and the benediction by the Rev. C. L. Russell, of the international Ministerial Alliance.

Miss Burroughs, president; is assisted in the work of the school by the following competent teaching personnel: Miss Jessie L. Lundy, Florida; Miss Berenice Wilson, Washington (state); Miss V. K. Redding, Illinois; Miss Arminta McNeill, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Bettie B. Henderson, Washington, D. C.; Miss Etta Versa, Texas; Mrs. Esther Cooper, Virginia; Miss M. I. Felton, South Carolina, and Mrs. Susie M. Rembert, Georgia.

Education - 1928

Industrial Schools.

Delaware

EVERY EVENING
WILMINGTON, DEL.

NOV 22 1928

68 COLORED GIRLS AT INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

(Special to Every Evening.)

ELSMERE, Nov. 22.—The Girls' Industrial School below Cranston Heights on the Newport Pike has a total enrollment of 68 colored girls. Miss Beatrice Lockridge, superintendent of the school announces that they have allowed some of the girls to go to outside institutions of learning to obtain a knowledge of subjects not taught there.

The bake sale held last week by the Beginners' and Primary departments f Brack-Ex M. E. Sunday school for the benefit of the heating fund of the church netted $35. Mrs. Warren A. Manuel was in charge of the sale.

The Christmas entertainment committee of Brack-Ex M. E. Sunday school met at the church Tuesday afternoon. Mrs. Paul Marple is chairlady of the program committee.

Harvey P. Rutter, of South Woodward Ave., Roselle, is suffering from a crushed toe sustained from a heavy plank falling on his foot at his work.

Miss Dorothy Hall, of Brack-Ex, was removed to the St. Francis' Hospital Tuesday where she underwent an operation for tonsilitis

Florida.

Education 1928
Industrial Schools.
Truth
Dunnellon, Fla

APR 26 1928

NEGRO SCHOOL MAY BE LOCATED IN OCALA

A petition which is being taken to the citizens of the county for the purpose of deciding whether or not the majority of the residents desire the placing an Industrial School for Negro Girls in the city of Ocala, has been met with unanimous support, the officers and prominent business man of the county seeming to desire such an institution for the betterment of the colored race.

Mattie J. Shaw, connected with the Theological Seminary, a colored institution in Ocala, is at the head of the movement and is receiving the support of her entire race. Mattie J. Shaw has been the editor of the Florida Watchman, a colored newspaper, since she has founded that paper.

Dr. J. G. Baskin and Mr. G. W. Neville, prominent Dunnellon Bankers, have signed the petition with the belief that if the movement is successful, that it will mean much in cutting down the delinquency which exists among the colored people of Marion County and this section of Florida.

Among the prominent Ocala men who have signed te petition are Supt. H. G. Shealey, superintendent of public instruction; E. G. Peek, Mayor of Ocala; Sheriff S. C. M. Thomas; Ben Rhineaur, James J. Caruso and many other business and professional men of the county seat.

Education-1928

Georgia.

Industrial Schools.

MAR 16 1928

Monticello, Ga., News

COLORED SCHOOL HONORS CORNWELL

PLANS UNDER WAY TO ERECT A MUSIC ROOM ON CAMPUS IN MONTICELLO.—FOUNDERS' DAY EXERCISES MARCH 30.

The following splendid tribute to the late Hon. Wm. D. Cornwell, County School Superintendent, by G. J. Van Buren, principal of the Jasper County Training School, (colored), is a token of the love and esteem in which the deceased was held by members of that race.

Further accentuating their devotion, these people are maxing extensive plans towards erecting a music room to be located on the campus of that institution in memory of Mr. Cornwell, who, not only was one of the South's greatest educators, but an outstanding musician as well. Indeed, it is very appropriate and fitting that this great Monticellonian should be thus honored in the dedication of a music hall in his name and memory.

MR. W. D. CORNWELL

"The life of a good
man never dies."

Mr. W. D. Cornwell, the County Superintendent, who was claimed by death during this school year, was a man who was not only loved and esteemed by the members of his own race but was held in the same high regard by the Negroes of Jasper County. He was truly a great and good man, and it was such characters as he, that Longfellow had in mind when he wrote the lines:

"Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime,
And, departing, leave behind us
Foot prints on the sands of time."

It is true that Mr. Cornwell is no longer with us in the physical body but he is not dead; he still lives in the minds of the citizens of Jasper County. His life shall ever stand as a beacon light to direct both old and young in their struggle to live a life worthy of emulation. Some one has said, "If a man is loved by children then he must be genuine." The students of Jasper County Training School made a test of this saying in the way they contributed toward getting a floral wreath for their dearly beloved Superintendent. They were asked for a certain amount and they responded one hundred per cent. They realized what a friend he was to them and they were determined that such relationship should not pass unnoticed. These students voiced a sentiment, on the part of the supporters of the Jasper County Training School, that was too deep to stop at the funeral exercises; and efforts are being made to do something tangible to keep the life of Mr. Cornwell ever before the students of this school both the present group and those to be born in the future, because his life is a worthy example of all that is best in good citizenship.

At the Founders' Day exercises which will take place March 30, 1928, at the Jasper County Training School building, plans will be made to erect a music room on the campus which will be dedicated to Mr. W. D. Cornwell.

Monticello, Ga., Observer
[illegible], 1928

Whites To Assist Manual Training In Colored Schools

Conference at Chamber of Commerce Friday Evening Developed Spirit.

A conference between trustees and principal of the Moultrie colored school and a number of business men of the city Friday evening resulted in a fine cooperative movement to establish manual training in the colored school.

The representatives of the colored school related most efefctively the story of their struggles in their school work. Endeavoring to put in manual training at an initial cost of $1200 they had raised among their own race $300 and had secured from the Rosenwald Fund $400, but were in need of an additional $500.

Principal Williams of the colored school, made an impressive talk, setting forth the reasons for starting this work among colored boys and girls. They had reached the point where they would soon lose the gift from the Rosenwald fund unless they raised the remainder and put up the building, and being at their row's end, they were calling on white friends to aid them in putting it over. There was a hearty response from a number of the whites present, the talks being most cordial. Pledges of support were made by all present and a resolution passed in which the proposed work was warmly commended to the people of Moultrie and the request made that all white citizens add to the subscriptions until the fund is raised.

There was an agreement that the canvass should be made Monday and white business men volunteered to work with the committee from the colored school in soliciting the additional funds needed.

Of the five hundred dollars needed $275 was subscribed at the meeting Friday night, the list of the subscribers following.

W. C. Vereen $100.
R. E. L. Patillo $5.
J. Frank Norman $25.
W. J. Vereen $50.
J. E. Ladson $25.
Henderson Furniture Co., $25.
C. W. Pidcock, Jr., $10.
C. B. Allen $10.
Dr. C. C. Brannen $15.
Mrs. W. C. Vereen $10.

Milledgeville, Ga., News
Thursday, July 12, 1928

NEGRO SUPERINTENDENT LEAVES FOR CONFERENCE

N. B. Lavendar, superintendent of the local negro school left Monday for Savannah to attend a conference in which questions relating to the Smith-Hughes Fund will be considered. He hopes to obtain an increase in the apportionment to this school in order to provide better facilities for vocational and industrial training. From Savannah Lavendar goes to Tuskegee to attend Summer School. He has just completed a summer school here for Teachers and has been notified that the school has been put on the accredited list.

Sandersville, Ga., Progress
Wednesday, August 22, 1928

Colored School Will Begin First Monday

The Sandersville High and Industrial School for colored pupils, Prof. T. J. Elder, superintendent, will begin the fall term on Monday, September 3rd. Pupils are urged to matriculate on the first day so as to get the full benefit of the term and keep up with the classes in their studies. This school has been under the management of Prof. Elder for nearly forty years, and he has accomplished a great work among the colored people. He is a colored man of superb character and his precept and example of righteous living has been of the highest type ,which has made him command the respect and confidence of everybody, white and colored citizens alike, and he richly deserves the highest encomiums which can be paid to him. There is not in Georgia, or in the entire south, a better citizen than Prof. Elder, and the school which he superintends is a model of efficiency. His whole aim has been to instruct his pupils so as to prepare them for the duties of life, at all times impressing upon them the importance of fitting themselves for some useful and productive occupation, and his effort in their behalf have met with success.

He has been offered a highe salary to go elsewhere to teach, bu he has refused several offers [illegible] this kind as he says he has ca[illegible] ville and intends to remain [illegible] balance of his days and render best service of which he is capab[illegible] to the people of this section of Georgia. The school has flourished under his leadership, as it deserves to do, and the outlook for the coming scholastic year is the best in the history of the school. The people of Sandersville are proud to have him as a citizen, and are gratified to know that he is making such a fine success of the school. The new building, recently erected with the co-operation of his white friends, is a monument to his high character and the esteem in which he is held by all of the citizens of Sandersville.

Education-1928

Kentucky.

Industrial Schools.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Courier

JUN 19 1928

STOP THIS TREASURY LEAK

The Kentucky Normal and Industrial Institute, the State Negro School at Frankfort, borrowed another $6,000 last week. Its outstanding notes now aggregate $32,000. It has consumed its appropriations for the present fiscal year. This last $6,000 was to meet salaries. On July 1, the beginning of the new fiscal year, the institution will receive $20,000 appropriated by the Legislature to liquidate its deficit and pay for the installation of boilers. It will leave $12,000 in notes outstanding, and it is said boiler installations have been covered by previous appropriations.

The Legislature has been charitable. Where it should have rebuked the Governor for letting one of his departments violate the Constitution in defiance of the limitation on its expenditures set by the 1926 session, the Legislature magnanimously gave it $20,000 to settle its bills. The department thereupon proceeded to run up another debt of $12,000 between the adjournment of the Legislature and the date when the special appropriation is to become available.

The Kentucky Normal and Industrial Institute is one of the institutions which draw their appropriations out of the State Treasury and bank them in their own depositaries. In addition, this particular institution seems to have assumed the governmental function of borrowing money in excess of the Constitutional as well as the statutory limitation without submitting the question to a vote of the people. Having exhausted its funds, it has to borrow money to pay its teachers for work performed.

The State already owes several millions more than the $500,000 the Constitution allows for the sum total of casual deficits, and no department has authority to borrow more than it can pay back out of its current year's revenues. It may be tough on banks which accommodate Kentucky's profligate departments; but, if it is the expectation of the trustees to pay the notes for this year's salaries out of next year's revenues, the outstanding obligations above the amount appropriated to liquidate the deficit apparently are illegal.

And what is the State Treasurer going to do? Hand over this $20,000 as it has been the custom to hand over money in the past, without question? The Legislature designated this $20,000 to liquidate the deficit and pay for boiler installation. The Treasurer should see to it personally that the boiler installation is paid for this time and so much of the deficit is liquidated as the balance will cover. Then the Treasurer should require an accounting to determine the actual remaining deficit to a penny and take precautions to guard against any diversions of the funds from current expenses after July 1 to pay off these carried-over obligations. The Treasurer is the State's fiscal officer, duty bound to see that the Legislative will is obeyed by departments. The Kentucky Normal and Industrial Institute should be compelled to keep its expenditures for the next two years within its budget. The 1930 Legislature is the proper authority to deal with the balance of this 1927-28 deficit.

Louisville, Ky., Courier-Journal
Tuesday, September 11, 1928

STATE SCHOOL DENIED $13,000

Negro Institution Not Entitled to Funds Voted to Pay Deficit.

OPINION BY CAMMACK

The Courier-Journal Frankfort Bureau.

Frankfort, Ky., Sept. 10.—The Kentucky Normal and Industrial Institute for Negroes here is not entitled to $13,000 appropriated to it by the 1926 General Assembly because it was agreed before the money was voted that it would cover a deficit incurred by the school, Attorney General J. W. Cammack today informed W. C. Bell, State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The opinion, prepared by Clifford E. Smith, Assistant Attorney General, was in reply to a request for a ruling from Mr. Bell, who acted for the school trustees.

The background for today's ruling was laid in 1925, when the trustees of the school exceeded the school's appropriation by almost $13,000. The money was paid out for installation of boilers, after the old boilers at the school had been condemned. The trustees, during the 1926 General Assembly session, pleaded with the budget commission to include in the budget of 1926-1927 sufficient funds to cover this deficit.

Appropriated For Deficit.

Under an agreement, the money was appropriated by the 1926 General Assembly on condition that the school not draw the sum but that it be used to wipe out the paper deficit. After the appropriation was made and another for $13,000 included in the budget for 1927-1928, the school trustees attempted to draw the $13,000 for the year 1926-1927.

William H. Shanks, then State auditor refused to permit this, citing the agreement. Discussing this point, Mr. Smith said he had been told of the agreement by Ernest Marrs, claims clerk in the auditor's office. He pointed out that the auditor had the right to decide any question as to the meaning of terms used in any budget act appropriation and persons opposed to the auditor's ruling had the right of appeal.

"No appeal ever was taken by the trustees from the decision of the auditor of public accounts, and I am of the opinion that his conclusion is now final and conclusive and that said institution is not entitled to the money," Mr. Smith held.

More Voted to Pay Deficit.

In addition to the appropriation of $13,000 for 1926-1927 to cover the deficit at the school, Mr. Smith cited the fact that $33,000 more has been appropriated since that time to wipe out indebtedness incurred by the school.

Obligations thus incurred by the board, the ruling pointed out, were "in excess of their authority and in excess of the budget approved for the operation and maintenance of said institution." Trustees of the school, who had no authority to do it, according to the attorney general's ruling, piled up more than $26,000 in notes against the institution. During the time the trustees were loading this debt on the school, they never had a complete statement of the financial condition of the institution, and, so far as records show, never asked for one.

Mr. Smith's ruling pointed out that under the provisions of the Stephenson Budget Act, which went into effect July 1, any officer, agent, employe or board of any budget unit who spent more money than the appropriation made to the budget unit is subject to indictment in the Franklin Circuit Court on a misdemeanor charge and can be fined from $50 to $500 if found guilty.

Education-1928

Industrial Schools.

New Jersey.

Unpreparedness For Work In Skilled Field Being Keenly Felt, Says Bordentown Head

Courier, Pittsburg

2-11-28

"Do the Common Thing In An Uncommon Way" Should Be Slogan If We Are to Compete With White Workers.

(Editor's Note: Prof. W. R. Valentine, who for ten years has successfully conducted the $1,500,000 Bordentown Industrial School at Bordentown, N. J., was asked to state his views for Courier readers on the present situation of the Negro in the economic life of America. We feel sure this article will prove interesting and thought-provoking, and we thank Prof. Valentine for consenting to express himself in The Courier's columns.)

By W. R. VALENTINE
(Principal, Bordentown Manual Training School)

BORDENTOWN, N. J., Feb. 9.—Industrial training for colored youth needs to be emphasized more today than in the days of Booker T. Washington. We are becoming more and more convinced that he was right. We are living in an industrial age which started in England as far back as the eighteenth century, and we are living in a country which stands supreme among the nations of the earth in the development of all branches of the industry. America has made itself the richest and most powerful of peoples. The other civilized nations have awakened to the fact that they must compete with the United States in industry, whether they like it or not, in order to survive.

It seems obvious, therefore, that the Negro must integrate himself fully and successfully into the demands of industry as it is practised all around him, and that he must be able to do so in large numbers on a purely competitive basis. In former days the white employer of the South took a more or less paternal and sentimental interest in his Negro employees and made allowances for his inefficiencies. The Negro used to be the chief source of labor, since it was considered below the station of the poor white man to labor with his hands. But there is evidence that the poor white of the South is going to work and is ready to do the work formerly done by the Negro. The spirit of Northern industry is percolating into the South. If the Negro during all these years had been on the alert to improve his skill in manual processes, he would be difficult to displace. In the North, especially around the large cities where the Negro has migrated by the thousands, he is thrown into competition with industrial processes and organizations, and vocational skill that cannot be excelled anywhere else in the world. For example, within a radius of 100 miles around New York City the white man in the skilled vocations is probably to be found at his best. What chance will the Negro have of competing successfully if he does not in large numbers constantly and progressively seek to improve his skill so that he may hold his own through the sheer superiority of his vocational ability, reliability and acceptance of responsibility. In the white North he will not be tolerated otherwise except to be picked up and then laid down at convenience pending the settlement of some strike or other vicissitudes in the labor supply.

ADVISES!

PROF. W. R. VALENTINE

Advises new ways of competing in the fields of labor.

I am conscious of the difficulties in the way, such as the indifference of labor unions, difficulty of obtaining training through apprenticeships, and the difficulty of obtaining employment after training. These are difficulties, however, which are by no means insurmountable. The greatest difficulty consists in the fact that Negroes in large numbers have not been trained to grasp the importance of "doing the common thing in an uncommon way," to be dependable and to accept responsibility. He does not progressively improve his vocational skill and efficiency. He is still the barber who will sit idle for hours and then stop to sharpen his scissors or razor, if perchance he sharpen them at all, after a customer is seated in the chair. He is still the tradesman who is content if his shop is only half clean. He does not yet see the importance of training himself for the work of a waiter so as to make of it an art and of himself an artist, and therefore hard to displace. He has served as cook as long as he has been in this country, and yet he has not yet made a place for himself in that calling, as has the French chef. We therefore see him displaced as barber, waiter, cook, and in other forms of labor in which he has served for generations. He has not had the vision to dignify his special schools, or otherwise organize themselves to improve their skill in the job and to elevate its social status. The colored man says, "You don't have to go to school to learn to be a barber or cook or waiter." He overlooks the fact that intelligent labor in America is forever seeking a better way of doing a thing, no matter how well it seems to be done at present.

Negroes used to hold janitor positions in large numbers, but they are fast being displaced. They have not kept up with the developments in cleaning processes, the technical skill in treating different kinds of floors, and the intelligent handling of electrical appliances and heating systems. This can be made a highly skilled employment, but the Negro would laugh if you suggested to him a school for janitors.

We must face the fact that Negroes are losing ground in these apparently menial and personal service jobs that have been his for generations. He has not seen fit to improve his service during that time so as to be indispensable. He cannot blame it on prejudice, because he had a toehold which he was not able to keep. It is simply that he has not met successfully the competition of other groups, and America is inexorable in pushing to the wall those who will not keep up.

Negroes are determined to be menials or professional men. They leap entirely over that vast field of the skilled or even semi-skilled employments or vocations, such as plumbing, carpentry, printing, bricklaying, cement work, and the like. The great bulk of Negroes are employed in comparatively few lines. And yet skilled work pays high wages. These workers make about as much as the average professional man of our group. But our youth are with difficulty persuaded to enter a vocational school to learn any one of these skills. It is difficult for him to associate a school of any kind with work. Most of our leaders are only negatively interested that our people improve their status in industry, by holding and improving the lines of work in which they are employed, or by entering industry in the higher and better paying levels. They are primarily interested in their going to college and entering the professions, and with such emphasis that it hardly occurs to a boy that he might enter a vocational school to learn some sort of a trade or manual skill, and earn larger wages.

The great artisan class of workers is the backbone of any society upon which any durable superstructure of consequence it built. The professional group of our race lives almost entirely upon the earnings of our laboring class. It is chiefly through this source that money comes into possession of the race. The churches live on it, as do the lawyers, doctors, insurance companies, newspapers, and other business enterprises. It is therefore a matter of supreme importance to our leaders and professional men themselves whether the source of money supply is a great mass of low-grade workers, poorly paid, retreating before the onslaught of inexorable competition, or whether that mass is advancing, improving its skill, service, and earning power, whether larger and larger numbers of them are preparing themselves to compete successfully in the artisan and skilled occupations where lies the higher wage and improved standard of living. The latter condition must result in a more affluent and healthy superstructure of Negro business enterprise and professional and cultural achievement.

It seems to me that the most vital of our problems is the labor problem of our working classes. It involves our security and status as a group. Leaders in all walks of life should urge our youth to attend vocational schools, if only in the evening classes. They should be given more information about what American competition means and what standards of performances are expected, and less information about the race prejudice which is being used by us as an accepted excuse for all forms of inefficiency and failure. Those who have successfully met competition in the field of skilled trades should be given the social prestige which they deserve. There are no greater heroes in the race than the men and women who are breaking into the skilled lines of American industry. It is an extremely difficult feat, but it must be done if we are not to be relegated to the fields of casual and hazardous employment. The immigration laws are working in our favor, but we must make our own effort to measure up to the situation.

Our own Bordentown School is a vocational school. It appreciates keenly the fundamental importance of Negroes making themselves secure in the lines of work in which they are engaged, and branching out into the higher levels of more skilled employment. It is interested in teaching the trades and in inculcating the proper attitudes toward employers and fellow workers. It emphasizes the fact that students must prepare themselves to meet American competition without fear or favor, that American standards of effciency will not tolerate inefficiency or half-baked performances for long from members of the more powerful group, and certainly not from ours. The school also realizes that all groups or races have their troubles in one form or another. We have ours in the form of race prejudice, but we must not make our troubles the reason for doing nothing but whine because we have them. Certainly, other groups, such as the American Jews, have proven to us that racial prejudice is by no means unsurmountable barrier to social progress.

Education - 19-8

New York.

Industrial Schools.

NEWS

Newburgh - NY

JUL 19 1928

Industrial School Planned; Institution for Negro Boys to Be Started In Slate Hill

The industrial school for colored boys and young men which is now being organized at Slate Hill was the subject presented to the Rotarians at their luncheon meeting on Tuesday by its leading advocate Dr. A. Merrel Willis of New York city. Dr. Willis, a splendid type of the colored man, is carrying on the principles of colored education began by Booker T. Washington. The Institution will be located at Slate Hill on the road from Midletown to Port Jervis.

In beginning his short but very interesting talk, Dr. Willis thanked the Rotary club for the opportunity afforded him to acquaint them with the movement and to seek their moral support. The school is to be known as the Young Agriculture and Industrial College. It is named for Col. Young, a graduate of West Point and a close friend of the late Theodore Roosevelt.

"In outlining the program for this new school to you men I want to put three questions to you and then answer them. These are the questions that would naturally come to your minds. What about industrial education among the negroes of New York state? Why have a school like Tuskogee here in the north? How establish such a school?

Lessons Racial Friction

"First, let me give you a brief resume of industrial education, especially among the negroes. Industrial education has done more than any other thing in lessening the racial friction between the two races. The first work, was begun by Gen. Armstrong among the 4,000,000 and more negroes who were left absolutely penniless and destitute at the close of the Civil War. Then came Booker T. Washington, an apostle of Gen. Armstrong. It was he who believed and formulated the idea that the hope of the colored race was to be found in industrial education.

"His first attempt was a disastrous failure due to the fact that many negroes, especially those of the north, did not believe in anything except higher education such as is given the white folk. Washington struggled alone for 14 long years from 1881 to 1895 until Andrew Carnegie realized the significance of his work and gave him a $2,000,000 endowment. Then Washington became a national figure and the recognized colored leader in this country.

Indigenous To Soil

"He believed absolutely that industrial education was the only thing for the mass of the negro people. The negro is fundamentally indigenous to the soil and it will be many generations before he will be a successful urban dweller. The experimental stage of industrial education ended in the early 20th century. Today there is in Harlem, the largest urban community of negroes in the world, 253,000 persons. There is in Harlem as is well-known, an appaling decadence both moral and physical.

"It is for these young people growing up in this atmosphere that such a school as we are establishing in Slate Hill is intended. The negro will be a excellent citizen and an asset rather than a liability, as he is now, if he is educated along industrial lines. It will increase his buying power if he has a trade or is a farmer.

When a man has money and can increase his purchasing power he has more self respect and will be a better citizen.

Will Have 50 Boys

"This school will get under way definitely this fall, when we hope to take care of 40 or 50 boys from New York State. They will be taught agriculturing and the trades. This is made possible by the Moral Act of 1890 passed by Congress which supplies money for just such industrial schools. We do not come here to solicit donations, but only to tell you of our plans and ask your moral support. Surely your political wisdom and your industrial genius can not help but agree with us in our aims."

During the courses of his talk. Dr. Willis spoke of the need they have on the farm at present for a team of horses. After the meeting many of the Rotary members shook hands with him and assured him of their interest. One of these was C. Clayton Bourne, who gave to the school the team of horses so needed. The school is now known as Camp Young and is being used as a summer camp for Harlem colored boys.

The new year is starting out in fine order for the Rotarians under the leadership of DeWitt McKinstry. The attendance yesterday was 80 per cent in spite of the warm weather and with many of the men away from the city. Cards were received from the secretaries of the Skaneateles and Salem, Oregon, Rotary Clubs telling of the attendance, respectively, of Harry G. Clarke and Gen. Milton F. Davis.

Colored Boys Sing

Four young colored men who are associated with Dr. Willis in the organization of the industrial school were also guests at the meeting and sang four numbers which were well received. Other guests were Tom and Jerry Stern of New Orleans, who came as the guests of George Cruzen. They are playing in the Academy of Music the first half of the week. Others were Hal C. Coffman of Lansing, Mich.; Frank Earl of Newburgh, Glendon Bates of Poughkeepsie, who was announced as being 100 per cent in attendance ever since he became a member of Rotary nine years ago, and K. R. Archibald of Albany.

A new member was welcomed into the club on Tuesday. He was Robert I. Smith, who is connected with the Central Hudson Gas & Electric Co. He made a short speech saying that he was glad to be a member of Rotary and hoped to be able to serve the community through the work of the club. The cigars on Tuesday were on Frank McNamara, whose birthday was celebrated. The singing was led by J. S. Tyler.

Education - 1928

South Carolina.

Industrial Schools

Sumter, S. C., Herald
Thursday, March 29, 1928

LARGE SCHOOL DONATION

Rosenwold Fund Gives $400.00 For Equipment of Negro Industrial School.

On Thursday afternoon Mr. Smith, of the Rosenwald Fund, and Mr Shicley, of the State Department of Education, inspected the newly completed Industrial school building for the Negroes of the city. The superintendent of the City Public schools was delighted a few minutes after their inspection to have a visit from these two gentlemen, who informed him that they were so much pleased with the building that they would donate for its equipment the sum of $400.00.

This will prove an item of interest to those who have been noticing the erection of this building and who recently saw that the City Board of Education had received this building with approval and commendation for those who made such an excellent job of its planning and erection.

Mather School Dedicates New Building

Beaufort, S. C., May 30th—Hundreds of people visited the beautiful Alice B. Coleman hall of Mather Industrial school today and yesterday. Many visitors here in attendance at the Decoration Day exercises siezed this opportunity to inspect the fine new home of the Mather students.

A few facts in connection with the building are: In 1868 Mather Industrial school was founded; in 1927 the women of the Northern Baptist Convention raised $40,000 for the new bilding; in 1927 friends in South Carolina and Georgia raised $500 towards the erection of the building; the building was erected by Charles A. Eshloman as the crowning service of his eight years' work at Mather.

The didicatory service of the new building was held yesterday morning. The building is named in honor of Mrs. Alice B. Coleman, president of the Woman's American Baptist Home Mission Society. At the service the speaker of the day was Jesse O. Thomas, of Atltanta, Ga., field secretary of the Urban League. Mrs. Katherine S. Westfall, executive secretary of the W. A. B. H. M. S., of New York city, came to present formally the building from the Baptist women of the north, to the school. She spoke of the love which prompted the gift, and the faith and hope which blessed it.

In connection with this program Bibles were given to students excelling in Bible study as follows: Wilhelmina Redmond, Ridgeland; Elizabeth Burr, Port Royal; Mamie Bostic, Garnett; Lone Williams, Early Branch; Helen Owens, Ridgeland; Thelma Walker, Varnville; Odella Gadsden, Dale; Nazarene Robinson, Sheldon, and Abigail Ross of Savannah, Ga.

A scholarship of twenty-five dollars was awarded to Mather's ideal girl for the school year, 1927-28. Mamie Brabham of Fairfax, S. C.

The Rev. P. P. Washington prize for success in community work was awarded Mrs. Edith Davis of Whitehall, S. C. Mrs. Davis graduated from Mather school in the class of 1912.

Education - 1928

South Carolina

Industrial Schools,

NEWS
CHARLESTON, S. C.

JUN 18

NEGRO ACADEMIC BUILDING FINISHED

Beaufort Training School Enrolls 226 in Agricultural, Industrial Work

Beaufort, June 17.—Special: The Beaufort County Training school, a school for negro girls and boys has just completed one of its most successful years. This school, a county institution, is just five miles from Beaufort, and a mile off the main road between Beaufort and Yemassee.

There are three dormitories, and an academic building valued at $8,000 has just been completed. The training school employs seven teachers, all paid by Beaufort county who teach, sewing, cooking, farming, painting, carpentry and a regular academic course. These teachers are all negroes.

The superintendent, J. S. Shanklin, and his wife, both Tuskeegee university graduates, teach. There are two other Tuskegee graduates, one South Carolina State Industrial college graduate, one graduate of Payne Industrial college at Selma, Ala., and one teacher, a graduate of the Beaufort training school. These teachers are employed to teach agricultural and industrial courses to the pupils who are between the ages of six and twenty-one.

The enrolment for the past year was 226, forty of these boarding students.

Connected with the school is a farm where the pupils are taught the fundamentals of farming by actual experience. They plant about fifty acres in truck. There is also a large pecan grove. Both of these are sources of revenue for the upkeep of the school.

The Beaufort county training school has two endowments. Miss Kate Kimball, deceased, of Boston, Mass., gave money to the school and a New Hampshire woman left them an endowment.

The general education board of New York subscribes for the buying and upkeeping of equipment and the Rosenwauld board of Chicago sends yearly subscriptions.

The new academic building just erected is called the "Rosenwauld building." It is of wood and is one story high. It has in it six class rooms, an office, an auditorium, and a library.

Hydro-electric power furnished by the Southeastern Power company through its subsidiary, the Edisto Public Service company, furnishes electric lights to all the houses.

The school runs actively for eight and a half months a year. During that time they have regular boarders in addition to the day pupils. The superintendent and his family live at the school the entire year.

Right now, the dormitory for boys is under repair. They expect to put a great many improvements on this building and will be ready for the fall session.

Tennessee

Education -1928

Industrial Schools.

Bristol, Tenn. Herald-Courier
Friday, July 6, 1928

—G. W. Thomas, principal o the Hardeman County Colored Industrial School at Whiteville for the past five years, leaves this week for Chattanooga, where he has accepted a position in the schools of that city. During his connection with the above-mentioned institution, he has placed it among the foremost in the state. He is an educator of more than ordinary abllity and his influence has always been wholesome, exerted for the good of his people. He is courteous, respectful and honorable and leaves us with the best wishes for his success.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Times
Friday, November 23, 1928

HEAVY ENROLLMENT IN VOCATION SCHOOLS

Six hundred and fourteen students are enrolled in the public vocational night school, according to the first monthly report of classes, released last night by Prof. C. C. Kirkman, principal of the school. Of these, 298 are white and 316 are negroes.

White boys and men in the classes total 215, while there are eighty-three white women and girls. In the negro department, eighty-eight are boys and men and 228 are girls and women. Classes for white students are held in the old Chestnut Street Grammar school building at the corner of Chestnut and Fourth streets, and in City High school, while the negro classes are conducted in Howard High and Chattanooga Avenue Grammar school.

Enrollment still is continuing in the school, made possible by the fact that instruction in the classes is individual. This allows a student to enter at any time and still meet with a class which may be farther advanced. Average attendance for the first month was 86 per cent.

Education - 1928

West Virginia.

Industrial Schools.

REGISTER
Pt. Pleasant, W Va
DEC 12 1928

WEST VIRGINIA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR COLORED BOYS

Discipline Of Life At The .School .Is Identical With The Military Life Of The Army—Population At Present Is 105 Boys

The following article, relative to the West Virginia Industrial School for Colored Boys, which is located at Lakin, this county, is taken from the ninth biennial report of the State Board of Control. We are sure it will be of interest to the many readers of the Register:

This institution is located on a tract of one hundred acres of land at Lakin, Mason County, about nine miles up the Ohio River from Point Pleasant. It is reached by the Ohio River Division of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and also by automobile over State Route 62.

The School opened for the reception of boys on December 21, 1925, when forty-six boys were transferred from for Boys at Pruntytown, near Grafton. the West Virginia Industrial School S. S. Gordon was appointed Superintendent. The population at the close of the fiscal year, June 30, 1928, was 105 boys.

The main building is a three-story structure of brick trimmed with Indiana limestone, with slate roof and cost approximately $100,000. At present the two recreation rooms are being utilized at a great disadvantage for school purposes. The Superintendent feels the need of "an additional building to be used as a regular auditorium having ample school room and shop space. A gymnasium, which is so unavoidable in the physical development of the boys, ought to be included in the proposed new building," states Superintendent Gordon. The capacity of this building is not more than ninety beds, so that it is now crowded to the limit.

A new storage house of the same structure, trimming and material as the main building, was recently erected at an approximate cost of $6,000. Here the farm machinery and products are stored.

Superintendent Gordon writes: "We have no shops as yet of any kind, still we hope to have in the near future. The boys for the present are employed on our beautiful farm, which produces a goodly share of the grains and vegetables and meat needed for our storeroom. Work of this character is very beneficial and conducive to the health of the boys, and it is highly gratifying to note how happily they take to farming, and seem to get a great deal of joy out of their efforts to produce a bountiful harvest. The pride which comes from emulation of this sort is productive of many good traits of worthwhileness.

Education - 1928.

Denominational Schools.

A.M.E.

Georgia College More Than $90,000 In Debt

$21,000 Of This Is Back Salaries Due To The Teaching Force.

PROBE IS SUGGESTED.

Pastors And Laymen Dissatisfied With Conditions.

(By The Associated Negro Press)

Atlanta, Ga., March 19.—With denominational schools and the several annual conferences, together owing over $154,000, there is increasing unrest and dissatisfaction among the laity and the ministers.

Mismanagement, particularly of the schools, seems one of the causes.

Around 1912, when Bishop C. S. Smith was stationed over Georgia, and peace and prosperity ran high in the African Methodist Episcopal camps, a piece of property, some 600 acres, more or less, valuable and beautiful for location, just on the outskirts of the City of Macon, was bought for $30,000, a song compared with 1927 values. This property was sold in January at public to satisfy a $15,000 mortgage for $2,500.

News of this colossal loss reaching the laity and those ministers termed as "irregular," there was a general undercover movement undertaken to make a study of affairs. Investigations indicate a mortgage indebtedness on Morris Brown University of $78,000, upon which an annual interest of more than $6,000 is paid. It is presumed that this mortgage was floated to satisfy an obligation of $60,000 incurred at a time when additional properties were acquired from the city in a sum of that amount. But why did a $60,000 deal require a retirement mortgage of $78,000, an amount of $18,000 more than the property cost?

Other information seems to indicate that the school has a debt of more than $21,000 in the form of past due salaries to instructors, more than $10,000 of book operating expense, while the eight conferences in the state are under obligations totalling more than $12,000. And worse than all, the school treasury is as empty. It is believed that a comparative statement of the business conditions of the school for a period of from three to fifteen years would show that the educational system has been going from bad to worse.

The president, Dr. John H. Lewis, is competent and capable. He gathered around him a staff of trained instructors, but most of these he can't keep in his employ more than a year—no funds, no pay; hence, another position.

Education - 1928.

Denominational Schools.

Baptists.

Re-elected Western College Head

C. LOPEZ McALLISTER, who has had a successful year as the president at Western College according to report to the trustee board, Rev. M. J. Steward, of St. Paul, Minn., board members.

WESTERN BAPTISTS ELECT OFFICERS

—o—

The following officers were elected at the sessions of the Western Baptist convention in session here last week at the Friendship Baptist church, 17th and Tracy.

Rev. I. A. Thomas, of Evanston, Ill., president; Rev. S. Bates, of Des Moines, Ia., vice-president; Rev. B. L. Marchant, of Wichita, aKs., recording secretary; Rev. W. H. Hill, of St. Joseph, Mo., corresponding secretary; Rev. G. W. McNeal, of Kansas City, Kas., treasurer; Rev. J. E. McGee, of Omaha, Nebraska and Rev. M. J. Steward, of St. Paul, Minn., board members.

The convention will hold its next session in Topeka, Kas., with the Calvary Baptist church, Rev. W. H. Young, pastor.

Commissions: Education, Dr. E. L. Scruggs, Dean Central Baptist Theological Seminary, of Topeka, Kansas, chairman. Commissions on young peoples' work, Mrs. W. H. Young, chairman.

Collections were in the neighborhood of $600 from all sources.

Baptist Seminary To Hold Annual Commencement

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Dr. W. S. Ellington will preach the annual sermon at the Fourth Annual Commencement exercises of the American Baptist Theological Seminary which will begin May 20th at First Baptist Church, here.

On Monday evening the graduation exercises will take place and the closing address will be delivered by Dr. W. F. Powell. Dr. William T. Amiger is president.

Education-1928.

Catholic.

Denominational Schools.

Winston-Salem, N. C. Record
Thursday, July 5, 1928

NEGRO SCHOOL COMPLETED

GREENSBORO, July 4.—(AP)—The school for negro children being erected here by the Roman Catholic diocese of North Carolina will be ready for occupancy this fall, with classes to begin in September, according to Bishop W. J. Hafey.

The buildings, to cost about $50,000, will be known as St. Mary's mission, one of a chain of mission schools the church is opening in this state. Others are located at Wilmington, New Bern, Washington, Newton Grove, in addition to the one operated near Belmont.

Elkin, N. C., Tribune
Sunday, September 16, 1928

XAVIER TO EXPAND ITS MUSIC COURSE BEGUN LAST YEAR

Negro Catholic College Is Said to Be Only One of Its Kind

By Selby Noel Mayfield

Said by those in charge to be the only Catholic college in the United States for negro students exclusively, Xavier university, located at 5116 Magazine street, which graduated its first college class this summer, will enter its forty-third year of activity this fall, with many plans for the extension of the new music department instituted last year. The high school department will open Monday and the college two days later.

Xavier university, conducted by the Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament, is one of the triumphs of modern education, much less known than it deserves, due to its retired situation and to the modesty of the religious order in charge. As one walks through beautifully equipped laboratories, library, domestic science kitchen, auditorium, and up-to-date classrooms, one realizes that extremely valuable work is being done by this latest addition to the colored universities of New Orleans. The college department has only been in operation for four years, the institution having been a high school only up to that time since its taking over, in 1915, by the sisters who have brought it to its present pitch of perfection in the thirteen years since then.

Xavier is a continuation of the old Southern university, founded for negroes in 1885, though the two colleges are distinct. When Southern university moved to Baton Rouge, the building was left vacant for a while. As there was at that time no higher Catholic school in New Orleans for colored boys and girls, the Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament sent down from Philadelphia a group of their members to supply the lack. Until four years ago, there was a high school only, now the college department numbers eighty students, and the first graduating class this year numbered five. The building is in the massive colonial style used for school buildings at the time of its founding, with recent annexes for classrooms, a mechanical arts building, and a separate convent with chapel for the sisters' home.

The Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament form an exclusively American order of white women who have dedicated their lives to educational and charitable work among the Indians and negroes. The order was founded in 1889 by Katherine Drexel of Philadelphia, and has its headquarters at Cornwell's Heights, in that city. The sisters now number 253, and are caring for more than 5000 boys and girls throughout the United States.

The sisters are personally responsible for the present excellent standard of Xavier university. "We found it in the barest condition imaginable," one instructress says. "There was only the main building, rather run to seed, with no room for all the classrooms or even for us. The twenty-four of us had to sleep on the top floor in a few rooms under the roof. Things began to grow at once. We built the mechanical arts annex, where the boys are taught carpentry, engineering and all the crafts. Our own convent, with its chapel, came soon, and we made extensions of the main building. We have tennis courts and recreation grounds, as well."

Besides the eighty college students, the high school includes about 300 pupils. Classes in pharmacy, mechanical arts, the academic course, dressmaking and domestic science for the girls, as well as extensive science departments conducted by Loyola university graduates, a normal course of two years fitting the students for teaching, commercial classes, and the new music department, offer instruction in all usual lines of college and high school training.

Sister Frances is dean of the college and Sister Mary of Good Counsel is dean of the high school. The music department was organized last year by Sister Letitia, who was sent to New Orleans by the order for that purpose. Three months after her coming, the school had an eight-piece orchestra and was offering instruction on many musical instruments, besides choral work and theory. A music room is included in the university. It is in the music department that much lack is still felt, due to its newness, Sister Letitia states; phonograph records of classical pieces for the musical appreciation class, more instruments for playing, pictures on musical subjects for the music room walls, and orchestra scores, being chiefly needed.

"We feel our music department to be so specially important, as it gives the softening touch of culture which is particularly desirable in the work we are doing," the sisters say. There are interclass contests in music, with silver shields given to the winners.

Most of the cabinet work in the buildings has been made by the manual training students, and the domestic science girls supply the meals for the school. A cafeteria is being installed this fall.

The five primary schools of St. Louis, of the Blessed Sacrament, of Corpus Christi, of St. Peter Claver, and of the Holy Ghost, all conducted by the Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament and of recent origin, are now serving as foundations for the higher education given at Xavier university.

NEWS
(WILMINGTON, DEL.)
JUL 7 1928

PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR NEGRO PUPILS

Josephite Fathers Plan Free Institution Regardless of Religious Belief

Will Be Opened In Former Orphanage at Eleventh and French

Creation of a private day school free to all negro boys and girls, irrespective of religious faith, and to be known as the St. Joseph's School for Colored Children, was announced yesterday by the Rev. Father Conrad F. Rebesher, in charge of the work sponsired by the Josephite Fathers among negro children in this community. The new school which will be officially opened for classes in September, will replace the old St. Joseph's Orphanage for Colored Boys, for more than 36 years maintained by the Josephites at Eleventh and French streets.

Several weeks ago the institution ceased to function as an orphanage with the removal of the majority of the boys under its care to New York from where they had been obtained, while others were sent to the farm-home operated by the society at Clayton. The new school will be operated under the supervision of the St. Joseph's Society of the Sacred Heart for Colored Children as was the orphanage.

Extensive alterations and improvements to the building include the razing of the entire third floor and the re-arrangement of the first and second floors into class rooms for primary and grammar grades. Provisions will be made to care for junior and senior high school work and a manual training department as the need arises, it was said.

Tuition, books and all equipment connected with the courses, will be entirely free to any negro boy or girl enrolling in the school, it was announced. Already the Rev. Conrad F. Rebesher, who is organizing the school, is busy caring for the many applications received. The teaching staff will comprise Sisters of St. Francis.

To accommodate the negro families who are communicants at the new chapel established recently at Belvedere, a Reo speedwagon has been purchased by the school to convey the children of the parish to and from the school.

All furnishings and equipment of the new school will be modern to the slightest detail. Each class room will accommodate forty pupils. The large courtyard adjacent to the school building will be equipped to served as a playground during recess periods. The school building will be painted throughout.

DAYTON, O.
News
SEP 3 0 1928

NEW PAROCHIAL SCHOOL at Hartford and Williams Sts., For Colored Children, Is Ready For Students

Here is the first Catholic negro parochial school in Dayton.

The modern new school building, Hartford and Williams sts., has been turned over for the use of colored pupils at the direction of Most Rev. John T. Mcnicholas, O. P., archbishop of Cincinnati.

The structure is considered one of the most attractive school buildings in Dayton.

Miss Mellissa Kirby, Cincinnati, has been added to the faculty there, augmenting the staff composed of Sisters of Notre Dame de Namur. Miss Kirby formerly taught in Cincinnati parochial schools.

Education - 17a

Denominational Schools.

Episcopal.

NEWS
CHICAGO, ILL.

JAN 14 1928

SEEK $35,000 HERE FOR NEGRO SCHOOL

Episcopalians Back Drive for City's Quota of $600,000 Campaign.

Announcement was made today of plans for a citywide campaign to raise Chicago's share of a $600,000 building fund for the American Church Institute for Negroes, which supervised ten Negro schools in southern states. The campaign will be inaugurated tomorrow, with an objective of $35,000, according to the Rev. Herbert W. Prince of Lake Forest, chairman of the Chicago committee.

REV. HERBERT W. PRINCE.
[By Walinger.]

The funds raised here will be used in the construction of a Chicago building at St. Paul's school, Lawrenceville, Va., one of the largest of the ten institutions in the group. Approval of this project has been given by Bishop Charles P. Anderson and the Chicago Episcopal diocesan council, Mr. Prince declared today, and also has the backing of the national council of the Episcopal church.

Rosenwald Doubles Gift.

In connection with the campaign, it also was announced that Julius Rosenwald, Chicago philanthropist, has added $10,000 to his original gift of $10,000 toward the program. These gifts were made, the Rev. Mr. Prince said, after extensive investigations and after the project had been approved by the educational board of the Rockefeller Foundation, which has voted to contribuate $200,000 toward the program.

The Rev. Mr. Prince has recently returned from an investigation of the Lawrenceville school, where the Chicago building will be erected. Race and crime problems have been practically eliminated in the vicinity of the school, he said, through the influence of the institution and the training of its students. The school has an enrollment of 800 and operates on 1,600 acres of land. Practical trades are taught the Negro students, he stated, so that they may become useful citizens.

Largest of Systems.

"The American Church Institute educational system is the largest of its kind among Negroes," said the Rev. Mr. Prince. "Its student enrollment is larger than that of Hampton and Tuskegee combined. It's ten schools are strategically located in the heart of the colored belt of ten southern states. One fourth of the entire Negro population of the south lives within a radius of seventy miles of these schools."

The Chicago committee on the campaign, in addition to the Rev. Mr. Prince follows: R. Isham Randolph, Curtis B. Camp, Frederic F. Norcross, W. S. Powers, George A. Mason, the Rev. George H. Thomas and Dr. Duncan H. Browne. Dr. Robert W. Patton is director of the national institute and is in Chicago to assist in the campaign.

Education – 1928
Denominational Schools.

Lutheran.

LUTHERAN NEGRO COLLEGE WILL HAVE NEW BUILDING

GREENSBORO, Aug. 25. — (AP)—Immanuel Lutheran college, institutional for negroes in this city, is to have a modern administration building costing $75,000.

The annual convention of the Lutheran Synodical Conference in Omaha, Neb., appropriated the sum for construction of the building. It will be the second unit of the building program adopted by the conference. Last year a dormitory was erected and the plans include another dormitory to be built after completion of the administration building.

Hickory, N. C., Record
Monday, August 27, 1928

New Building For Lutheran Negroes

GREENSBORO, Aug. 27.—(AP)—Immanuel Lutheran college, institution for negroes in this city, is to have a modern administration building costing $75,000.

The annual convention of the Lutheran Synodical Conference in Omaha, Neb., appropriated the sum for construction of the building. It will be the second unit of the building program adopted by the conference. Last year a dormitory was erected and the plans include another dormitory to be built after completion of the administration building.

Education-1928.
Denominational Schools.

M. E.

Negro Methodist Schools Report 7,000 Enrollment

Enrollment of more than 7,000 students and aggregate property and endowment values of $7,000,000 were reported Friday for 17 Methodist Episcopal schools for negroes, when the presidents of the institutions met in annual session at the Gammon Theological seminary.

The past four years have been the most successful in the history of the institutions, according to the reports, with constantly increasing enrollments, rising standards, and more liberal support.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the board of education of the Methodist Episcopal church, and was presided over by Dr. [illegible] Mayeety, of Chicago. Many subjects connected with college standards, curricula, administration and finance were discussed.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.

News

OCT 7 1928

NEGRO SCHOOL ASKS $500,000

Endowment Fund For Morristown College Up At Meeting.

A $500,000 endowment campaign for Morristown college, Methodist Episcopal institution for negroes, has been given a forward push in the East Tennessee negro Methodist conference held here this week.

Dr. M. J. Holmes, head of the church department of education for negroes, pleaded for the success of the campaign.

Would Raise Standards

"There should no longer be an 'A. B. for negroes,' he said. The negro should have the advantage of an A. B. degree that represents the same educational content as an A. B. degree given to any other group."

Dr. Holmes said that 30 per cent of all negroes in college are in Methodist schools.

Dr. Judson S. Hill, president of the college at Morristown, appealed for the endowment fund. He said that the present value of the college property is $150,000.. Graduates are in position of leadership in almost every state, he said.

Dr. Hill has been president for nearly 50 years.

Ask Advocate Support

An appeal for support of the Southwestern Christian Advocate was made by Dr. L. H. King, editor.

Saturday morning, the Rev. Amos H. Carnegie was received into the conference.

This morning, Bishop H. Lester Smith, presiding bishop of both the negro churches and the white in this section, will preach at East Vine Avenue M. E. church.

The conference will close with reading of appointments tonight at the East Vine Avenue church.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION AND THE NEGRO.

During the past four years the Board of Education has been operating under four heads, one of these being the Bureau of Negro Education. At a recent meeting held in Chicago a plan was adopted which brings all the work of the Board in two divisions—one to be known as the "Division of Educational Institutions," the other as the "Division of Religious Education in the Local Church."

All the work heretofore administered by the Bureau of Education for Negroes will come under the first division. Each division is to be administered by a special secretary, while the entire work of the Board is under the supervision of the Corresponding Secretary elected by the General Conference.

The Secretaries elected by the Board for these positions are Dr. Albert E. Kirk, President of Southwestern College, Winfield, Kansas, and Dr. Merle N. English, pastor of the First M. E. Church, Oak Park, Illinois. The administration of the work in Educational Institutions comes to Dr. Kirk.

By this move the institutions belonging to the Negro group will henceforth be administered the same as other educational institutions of the church, Dr. Kirk being the Secretary in charge. He has had wide touch with schools and church work, and will bring to us the advantage of administrative wisdom and a fine brotherly spirit.

Education - 1928

Denominational Schools.

Presbyterian.

TO ERECT NURSE TRAINING SCHOOL

The organized missionary women of the Southern Presbyterian Church of St. Louis will celebrate the birthday of their organization during the month of May by making a gift for the erection of a nurses' training school in connection with Stillman Institute at Tuscaloosa, Alabama. The new school will be designated as a memorial to Mrs. J. G. Snedecor and will be named the Emily Estes Snedecor Nurses' Training School, in recognition of Mrs. Snedecor's devoted and effective work as dean of women at Stillman Institute. In May of last year a similar offering made by the women for missionary project reached a total of $56,000. It is hoped by those promoting the Snedecor Memorial that at least as much will be realized this year.

Education - 1928

Libraries.

Alabama.

Birmingham, Ala. Age-Herald
Thursday, October 20 1927

NEGROES TO SEEK COLLEGE LIBRARY

$2,500 To Be Asked By Methodists For Miles Memorial

The Central Alabama Conference of the negro Methodist Church, now in session at St. Mark Church, will sponsor a movement to obtain $2,500 for a library for Miles Memorial College, leaders of the conference announced.

The conference was told that $2,500 will be donated for the library fund by New York general board of education, provided Birmingham friends of the college donate the same amount. The entertainment furnished by the glee club of Miles Memorial College is one of the features of the conference.

Education-1928

Libraries.

Arkansas.

Arkansas School Opening Library

3/21/28

HOPE, Ark., Mar. 20.—The Hempstead County Training school which is located here, H. C. Yerger, principal, announces receipt of $50 worth of books and $102 in cash from friends and former students at the school for the establishment of a library for the students in the high school department. Among those who contributed books was Floyd J. Calvin, Special Feature Editor of The Pittsburgh Courier, who graduated from the school in 1920 and who now lives in New York. Prof. Yerger is seeking further contributions from friends and former students to aid the work.

D.C.

Education-1928

Libraries.

WASHINGTON HAS MANY LIBRARIES

They Number About Two Hundred and in Them Is a Vast Store of Material for the Scholar and the Historian

BESIDES possessing, in the Library of Congress, one of the largest collections of books in the world, the City of Washington contains about 200 other public or quasi-public libraries, many of them far stronger in particular lines of literature than the monumental institution on Capitol Hill. In the aggregate, Washington's libraries have on their shelves upwards of 9,000,000 books, besides much other material, such as manuscripts, maps, photographs, &c.

It is doubtful whether any other city in the world has library resources equally extensive and varied. The number of books collected at the capital is less notable than their diversity. There are large special libraries devoted to almost every important branch of human knowledge, and to some of subordinate importance. Some of these special libraries are unrivaled in their particular fields. The majority of them habitually borrow books from one another. Thus, in a sense, they constitute one vast library. The Library of Congress lends to all the other libraries in the city, employing motor vans for delivering and collecting the books.

Largest of Their Kind.

Here are some of the facts that make Washington the paradise of the scholar who desires ready access to a copious fund of specialized literature in any one of several fields.

The Army Medical Library, attached to the War Department, is the largest library in the world devoted to medicine and kindred subjects. It had, at a recent count, 281,139 bound books, 390,822 pamphlets, 1,608 current files of journals and 7,472 photographs. Access to the splendid resources of this library is facilitated by the existence of the well-known Index Catalogue. of which forty massive volumes have been published. This catalogue lists under subject and author the articles in the medical journals of all countries, as well as the separate books in the library.

The main library of the Department of Agriculture is one of the richest collections of agricultural literature anywhere and may be regarded as the national library in this field. It includes 200,000 books and pamphlets and maintains about 3,300 current files of journals. Attached to the same department there are thirteen bureau libraries, some of great importance. Thus the library of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics contains about 25,000 books, 5,000 pamphlets and 1,200 files of periodicals. The Forest Service library is of about the same size. There are special libraries for the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, Bureau of Entomology, Office of Experiment Stations, Fixed Nitrogen Research Laboratory, &c.

The bureau libraries of this department are, with one exception, administered as branches of the main library, though they have separate locations and staffs. The exception is the library of the Weather Bureau, which is independent. It contains more than 45,000 books and is the world's leading meteorological and climatological library. It also supervises more than 200 small libraries at Weather Bureau stations scattered over the United States, with an aggregate of more than 12,000 books.

Collections on Special Topics.

The library of the Department of Commerce has about 110,000 books and pamphlets relating to commerce, finance, transportation, &c. In the same department are the large special libraries of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, Bureau of Fisheries, Bureau of Standards, and Bureau of Mines; also the law and scientific libraries of the Patent Office, the latter containing more than 105,000 books.

The library of the Superintendent of Documents, at the Government Printing Office, is the official depository for all publications of the Federal Government. Its latest report credits it with 396,433 books and pamphlets and 31,169 maps.

Two large special libraries and seven smaller ones come under the Interior Department. Of these the library of the Bureau of Education is one of the world's great pedagogical libraries, with more than 175,000 books. The library of the Geological Survey is probably supreme in its field, containing 192,000 books, 115,000 pamphlets, and 39,000 maps.

The library of the Department of Justice is one of several large law libraries at the capital. The library of the Department of Labor, with more than 125,000 books, covers all phases of labor problems. The Navy Department has a main library of about 80,000 volumes and several libraries in branches of the department. One of the latter, that of the Naval Observatory, is the strongest collection of astronomical literature in the Western Hemisphere. At the Pan American Union is the Columbus Memorial Library of about 50,000 books relating to Latin America.

Smithsonian's Ten Libraries.

The library of the Smithsonian Institution is composed of ten distinct libraries located in various parts of the city, containing a total of more than 700,000 volumes. The chief units are the Smithsonian Deposit at the Library of Congress and the library of the National Museum. The others are the Office, Langley Aeronautical and Technological libraries and the libraries of the Astrophysical Observatory, Bureau of American Ethnology, Freer Gallery of Art, National Gallery of Art and National Zoological Park.

The State Department has a library of 125,000 books relating principally to political science, international law, foreign relations, diplomatic history and domestic and foreign laws. There are several special libraries under the War Department besides the Army Medical Library, already mentioned. The library of the Army War College contains about 250,000 items, including books, pamphlets clippings, &c., while that of the Engineer School has about 60,000 volumes.

Washington has two notable collections of railroad literature: the libraries of the Bureau of Railway Economics and of the Interstate Commerce Commission. There is a library of embossed books for the blind, in addition to the large collection of such books at the Library of Congress. There are two special libraries relating to the deaf. Masonry is represented by a library of 95,000 volumes and 45,000 pamphlets at the Scottish Rite Temple and by some smaller collections elsewhere.

The Intellectual Capital.

Two branches of the Carnegie Institution—the Department of Terrestrial Magnetism and the Geophysical Laboratory—maintain large libraries in their respective fields. The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace has a library of 35,000 books. There are at least a dozen large libraries and many smaller ones belonging to universities, colleges and schools, including the splendid Riggs Memorial Library at Georgetown University, with 150,000 books and pamphlets, many of great rarity. Several clubs have extensive libraries. An excellent library of news material is maintained by the Evening Star.

The foregoing is only a partial list of Washington's special libraries. The huge Library of Congress, though universal in scope, specializes notably in certain directions. It has, for example, one of the largest music collections in the world, a vast collection of maps, rich stores of Oriental and Slavic literature, &c. Its total strength is 3,625,000 books, 1,015,000 maps and views, 1,025,000 pieces and volumes of music, 465,000 prints and a vast collection of manuscripts.

Lastly, the District of Columbia maintains an excellent public lending library, containing about 320,000 books and much other material. Three branch libraries are connected with it.

All of which helps to prove that Washington is the intellectual as well as the political capital of the nation.

Education - 1928

Libraries.

Florida.

JOURNAL
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

APR 21 1928

CHECK FOR NEGRO LIBRARIES RECEIVED

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., April 21. (AP)—A check for over $900, in payment for libraries for negro schools of 10 counties of Florida, has been forwarded to S. L. Smith, of Nashville, Tenn., agent for the so-called Rosenwald Negro Education fund.

The libraries are to be placed in Rosenwald schools in Martin, St. Lucie, Orange, Palm Beach, Dade, Polk, Manatee, Alachua, Jackson and Columbia counties. They were obtained through the efforts of D. E. Williams, state supervisor of negro education.

The libraries were obtained as the result of financial contributions on the part of the boards of public instruction of the ten counties, funds raised by negroes themselves, and by donations from the Rosenwald fund.

Ft. Pierce, Fla., Tribune
Saturday, April 21, 1928

NEGRO SCHOOL GETS LIBRARY

Valuable Collection Donated By Rosenwald Education Fund

Fort Pierce's negro schools is listed as one in 10 Florida counties which has received one of the Rosenwalk libraries, contributed by the founder of the negro education fund which bears that name.

The library which was presented to the local negro school consists of 100 volumes and is considered one of the most valuable sets of books in that institution.

Other counties that have received similar libraries are Martin, Orange, Palm Beach, Dade, Polk, Manatee, Alachua, Jackson and Columbia. They were obtained throught the efforts of D. E. Williams, state supervisor of negro education. Payment of these libraries was made by a check for more than $900 which was received from the Rosenwald fund by S. L. Smith of Nashville, Tenn., the fund's agent.

Education – 1928

Libraries.

Florida.

TIMES

St. Petersburg, Fla.

NOV 23 1928

Negro Library Gets Many Books

A campaign being conducted by the Business and Professional Women's club on suggestion of the City Library and Advertising board to establish a library for negroes, is meeting with success according to announcements made Thursday by Miss Mary B. Lewis, chairman of the campaign. Miss Lewis reported that to date 178 books had been contributed to the library by St. Petersburg people.

The books are of good quality and the reading suitable for the negroes. Promises of from 50 to 100 books about Dec. 15 have been received by the club.

Efforts are being made to get at least two books from every resident of the city for the new library. From those who have no books to give away the club will accept cash donations to be used in purchasing books.

St. Petersburg, Fla., Independent
Tuesday, November 20, 1928

BOOKS FOR NEGRO LIBRARY WANTED

BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL WOMEN'S CLUB SPONSORING COLLECTION

Collection of books for a negro library is being sponsored by the Business and Professional Women's club, according to recent announcement. Arrangements have been made to open a library in a recreation building, erected on a plot of ground between Sixth and Seventh avenues and Fourteenth and Sixteenth streets south, and negro churches have agreed to pay the salary of a librarian.

Friends of the club are asked to contribute books during the coming week. Books may be left at theh vacant offices, Fifth street and First avenue south, during afternoons this week.

According to Miss Mary B. Lewis, books by the following authors are suggested: Zane Grey, Jeffrey Farnol, Conan Doyle, Temple Bailey, Margaret Widdemer, Phillips Oppenheim, Peter B. Kyne, Margaret Pedlar, Joseph C. Lincoln, Grace Richmond, Ethel Dell, Arthur Stringer, Ralph Connor, James Oliver Curwood, Albert Payson Terhune, Harold Bell Wright, Eleanor H. Porter, Gene Stratton Porter, Shakespeare's plays, Dickens novels and Irving's Sketchbook.

"We also recommend simple histories, or fiction based on history, some poetry, some biography, some travel stories. Also we would like to have certain books connected with the negro race themselves—books like the life of Booker T. Washington, or Up From Slavery, by Washington; the Anthology of Negro Verse; the works of Paul Lawrence Dunbar, the negro poet, and the works of Georgia Douglas Johnson; Livingston's Darkest Africa; The Black Republic; Negro "Who is Who," and Negro Civic Workers.

Education - 1928

Libraries.

Kentucky.

NEW YORK TIMES

JAN 9 1928

Negroes' Use of Libraries.

More than 7,250 borrowers' cards are in force in the two branches maintained for colored residents by the Louisville (Ky.) Free Public Library, according to the United States Bureau of Education. Circulation of books for the year ended Aug. 31, 1926, reached 127,566. Since the opening on Sept. 23, 1905, of the first free public library in the city for colored people, 1,857,077 volumes have been taken for home use. The two branch libraries have become the centre of much of the educational and civic life of the colored people of Louisville.

Education - 1928

Libraries

Mississippi.

Laurel, Miss., Leader
Friday, December 7, 19..

New Library for Colored People of Laurel Is Secured

Through the efforts of Mr. R. H. Watkins, the superintendent of the city schools, a new library has been secured from the Rosenwald Fund for the colored people of the city of Laurel. But in order to make this agreement permanent and establish the library, the colored people are asked to raise $100. Prof. S. J. Gavin and others who are trying to raise the money, will call on you to help in this most needed enterprise.

Education - 1928

New York.

Libraries.

COURIER-EXPRESS
BUFFALO, N. Y.

OCT 21 1928

LIBRARY SHOWS BOOKS BY AND ABOUT NEGROES

Special collection featured at William street branch of public institution

COVERS SEVERAL FIELDS

Poetry and spirituals called most successful modes of race expression

Coincident with the coming to Buffalo of Porgy, Du Bois Heyward's drama of negro life, a special collection of books by and about negroes is being featured by the William street branch of the Buffalo Public Library.

"Poetry and spirituals have proved to be the most successful and natural modes of expression for the colored man," said Herbert L. Redmill, librarian of the William street branch. Color and Copper Sun are collections of poems by Countee Cullen, a young negro poet, who recently has achieved distinction. Wistfulness coupled with a vigorous philosophy mark all of his poems, and this same wistfulness and race consciousness predominates many of the poems in Weary Blues by Lanston Hughes. Other poems by Lenston Hughes, however, are full of boisterousness, the clang of jazz and the wailing of blues.

"Negro Poets and Their Poems, by Robert T. Kerlin; The Book of American Negro Poetry, edited by James Weldon Johnson, and Caroling Dusk, edited by Countee Cullen, offer a comprehensive view of modern American negro poetry.

"Among our negro spirituals and workaday songs we have Blues, an anthology edited by W. C. Handy; Mellows, by R. Emmet Kennedy; Negro Workaday Songs, by Odum and Johnson, and Seventy Negro Spirituals by Fisher.

"As far as drama is concerned, so far the most successful plays about the negroes have been written by white authors. Eugene O'Neill is famed for his Emperor Jones and All God's Children Got Wings, while Paul Green, the author of In Abraham's Bosom, is winning additional recognition with his collections of one-act plays, Field God and Lonesome Road.

"Dark Water, by W. E. Burgardt Du Bois is one of the most penetrating of the biographical books, while The Autobiography of an Ex-Colored Man by James Weldon Johnson is hardly ever left on the library shelves over night. In Spite of the Handicap is a straightforward story of his own life written by James D. Corrothers, a Northern negro, who was a minister and a successful newspaper and short-story writer. In Portraits in Color, Mary White Ovington traces the careers of several negroes of note, careers often troublous and hazardous, but in the end significant to the progress of the negro race.

"A reading list has been made of the 75 books featured, and copies of this list and the books mentioned, including fiction, may also be produced through the main library."

Education-1928

Libraries.

North Carolina.

WINSTON SALEM, N. C.
Sentinel

NOV 23 1928

COLORED SCHOOL IS MAKING PROGRESS IN LIBRARY FUND

Fourteenth Street School for colored children has set its pegs to complete a fund of $513 to pay for a large list of needed books for the school library this year. Already the students and faculty have provided through various projects $215 of that amount, the latest project was initiated by Rebecca Clay, librarian, the grades competing for the largest contribution to this fund during Book Week. A total of $74.59 cents was contributed, grade 6A3 winning the prize, raising the sum of $15.This grade is taught by Zella K. Gabriel. Those who contributed to the effort of this grade were Nathaniel Webster A. G. Gafry, Lewis Williams, H. B. Sims, Runeeda Graham, Iola Tinsley, Henry Allen, Julia Perrin, Mary Compton, Geo. Ruffus Tuttle, Annie Mae Conway, Jasper Davis, William West, Ella M. Anderson, Essie M. Bellamy, Goler Ellington, Helen Franklin Lucile Blaylock, Minnie Fuller, Venetta Giles, Willie Hayden, Latrell March, Mary B. Truesdale, Joseph Asbusy, James Barber, Cato Hunter, Cosby Reeder, Lucinda Hairston, Evelyn Jones, Lucile Miller, Rob Cathcart, Richard Hines, Charles Johnson, Milvin Miller, John Strong, J. W. Pitts, John A. Robinson, Hubert Eldridge, James Willie Barkley, Audry Drummond, Ozelma Edwards, Oro Lee Glenn, Matilda Green, Jessie Hoover, Lula Bell Lampkin, Catherine Lee, Mary Olive[illegible] Lorraine Mack, Robert Alexander, Willie Lee Dawkins, George Horton, Edward Penn Mary D. Sanders and others.

Education-1928

Texas.

Libraries.

LIGHT
SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

DEC 16 1928

Public Library Site Will Be Picked

Selection of a site for the publi- library for negroes will be made as soon as the sale of the city's $4,- 755,000 bond issue is completed and the money delivered. Mayor C. M Chambers said Saturday, after a committee of negroes called on him at the city hall.

Mayor Chambers said that although the board had called in connection with the affairs of the proposed library, there was no discussion of the possible location of the building which is to be a building at a cost of $50,- 000.

Education—1928
Libraries.

Virginia.
6

BLYDEN LIBRARY TO OBSERVE BOOK WEEK

Editor Young Speaker At Book Evening Observance This Week

Book Evening at the Blyden Branch Library was opened by Mr. P. B. Young, editor of the Journal and Guide, with a very interesting and instructive talk on newspapers and books. The audience though not very large was most appreciative, consisting of representatives of both races. Many important facts in connection with the origin and growth of the newspaper were brought out, and all who were fortunate enough to hear him, felt amply repaid for having come out.

The next meeting will be held on Wednesday evening, 24th, at which time the services of Rev. C. H. Henderson, pastor of the Metropolitan Church has been secured. His subject will be, "What Books Can Do For You." All who have heard Rev. Henderson, know what a treat is in store for them. All are invited to be present.

Book Week will be celebrated at Blyden beginning Sunday, when all the ministers are asked to speak of the library and the importance of taking advantage of what the city is offering this group in the line of books and periodicals. The library is asking a hearty response by the public in this movement.

HERALD
Newport News, Va.

NOV 16 1928

LIBRARY JOINS IN CELEBRATION

Books Given to the Colored Y. M. C. A., Choose Your Own Book Club Is Planned.

"The public library with its festive decorations is proud to join in the general rejoicing over the opening of the James River bridge," members of the library directors stated this morning.

"The library will be open as usual all tomorrow morning and from 1:30 p. m. until 5:30 p. m.

"The colored Y. M. C. A. was gratified to receive 115 books from the public library. Another box of books will be sent there in the near future.

"D. W. in the Piper suggests a "choose your own book club, he says. "Just as long as we are in the possession of our faculties we propose to excuse a wear or nor wear, read or nor read." So let us all join the

Chose Your Own Book Club' and hoose that book at the Newport News ublic Library," it was added.

LEDGER-DISPATCH
NORFOLK, VA.

MAY 18 1928

NEW COLORED LIBRARY

It is to be taken for granted that the council f Norfolk will be cordially responsive to the equest soon to be made by representatives of Norfolk's colored citizens that the city lend its id in the task of securing new books and a new uilding in which to house the Blyden branch brary. The mass meeting held recently, at hich initial steps were taken and addresses ade by leaders of both races, evinced an enhusiasm which renders it certain that the movement will receive hearty individual support, acking which success could not be expected.

So important is an adequate public library to he present and future welfare of the colored eople of Norfolk, that the Ledger-Dispatch cannot forbear to urge the council to go as far in endering it assistance as circumstances will ermit. Not only will this be an act of justice a large proportion of Norfolk's population, ut it will be a good investment for the city. xperience has shown that the dissemination of ood literature or the act of placing it where is easily accessible has an educational and pbuilding effect. It makes for good citizenship every sense of the word.

The attitude which the council heretofore has ccupied and the full appreciation which the ity Manager has shown of Norfolk's obligaons to her colored citizens justifies the predicon that the library movement will be a success sofar as municipal aid can make it so. The st, and really the most important part, rests ith the individual.

Education - 1928

West Virginia

Libraries.

RACE IN WEST VIRGINIA WIN FIGHT IN LIBRARY DISCRIMINATION SUIT - SUPREME COURT

Charleston, W. Va., Dec. 14.—The colored citizens of Charleston won a sweeping victory in the case of Anderson H. Brown, E. L. Powell and W. W. Sanders vs. the Board of Education of the Charleston Independent School District when the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia handed down a decision this morning holding that "The governing board of the Public Library may not exclude persons therefrom on account of their color, race or previous condition of servitude." The opinion was written by Judge Litz.

The case arose out of a resolution passed by the Board of Education on December 13, 1927, which provided, "Resolved, That the Secretary be requested to write the Librarian of the Charleston Public Library to inform any colored citizens who come into the library, that in as much as the Board has provided Garnett Branch Library for their exclusive use, they must use such library instead of the Charleston Public Library and that the Librarian shall be instructed to refuse to serve them." On February 9, T. G. Nutter addressed the Board of Education a letter protesting against its action and challenging their right to pass such a resolution stating that their resolution was null and void because they had only been authorized to establish a Public Library. In response to the letter, on February 21, the following action was taken by the Board: "The president called the attention of the Board to a letter written by T. Gillis Nutter, dated February 9, 1928, and after discussion thereof upon motion of Mr. Fruth, unanimously adopted, it was resolved that the Board deem itself bound to establish and maintain separate libraries for the white and colored schools and citizens of this district and therefore declines to rescind its former orders dealing with this matter. Upon motion of Mr. Spilman, the following resolution was adopted by the Board: "Resolved, That the Charleston Public Library, located in the Capitol Annex building, be and it is hereby declared to be and made a part of the public school system of this district for the use of white school children and white citizens only; and that the Garnett Branch Library now located in Shrewsberry street but which is to be transferred to and maintained in quarters provided for it in the new Garnett High School building, plans for which the Board has adopted and the erection of which is about to commence be and it is hereby declared to be and made a part of the public school system of this district for the use of colored children and colored citizens only."

At a meeting of the executive committee of the local N. A. A. C. P., Mr Nutter was authorized to bring suit to compel the Board to admit Negroes to the Charleston Public Library and to secure such assistance as he may desire and he employed C. E. Kimbrough, a colored attorney, to assist him in the prosecution of the suit. On March 13, the attorneys for the Association had Messrs. Brown, Powell and Sanders to go to the library and ask for books which they did and were refused, and on March 29 a petition was filed asking for an alternative writ of mandamus compelling the Board of Education to admit Negroes to the Charleston Public Library and to use the same. The case was heard on the 12th of April, at which time Judge Arthur P. Hudson of the Circuit Court refused to grant the writ of handamus holding "it is the opinion of the court that the Acts of the Legislature referred to make the Public Library a part of the public school system of the City of Charleston, and under the laws of this state, as expressed in the Constitution and Acts of the Legislature, it is proper for the board to provide separate library buildings as well as separate school buildings for white and colored persons." Immediately the plaintiffs, through the attorneys, filed a petition for a writ of error and supersedeas to the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia, which was granted and the case was set for argument on the 13th day of November. The court in its opinion sustained every point raised by the plaintiffs and held that the library was not a part of the school system and that the Board of Education may not exclude persons therefrom on account of their color, race or previous condition of servitude. In this connection the court said, "The Circuit Court in its ruling adopted the contention of the respondents that the Charleston Public Library established and maintained in the Capitol Annex Building is a part of the public school system of the Charleston Independent School District, and as such may be limited in its use to "white school children and white citizens." In view of Section 62, Chapter 45, of the Code, providing for the establishment and maintenance of school libraries by the Boards of Education of every district and independent district, it cannot be said that the Legislature intended to establish a school library in the passage of the several special acts providing for the establishment and maintenance of a ublic library. The mere designation of a Board of Education as the agency to establish, maintain and control a public library does not convert it into a school library or make it a part of the public school system. As an illustration, a ministerial act does not become a judicial act when performed by a judicial officer.

This case is of tremendous importance to the colored citizens of West Virginia as Bluefield and Martinsburg had taken similar action and the colored citizens were excluded from the Public Library of those cities. The colored citizens are very jubilant over the decision and Messrs. Nutter and Kimbrough as well as the National Association are highly commended for the sweeping victory.

The case was handled from the lower court through the Supreme Court exclusively by colored attorneys. All the expense of the suit was borne by the Association and contributions to the same by the citizens of Charleston.

The Board of Education was represented by Price, Smith and Spillman, one of the leading white firms of the state.

MAIL

Charleston, W. Va.

OCT 3 1928

VALUES HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARIES AT $492,707

Books in the libraries of the high schools and junior high schools of the state are valued at $492,707, according to statistics announced by R. Emerson Langfitt, state supervisor of high schools of the state department of education.

High school libraries, with $307,075 worth of books, are accessible to 42,350 students.

In the 23 Negro high schools there are 14,190 books in the libraries worth $22,840.

The 88 approved junior high schools, with 12,565 students enrolled, have 58,180 books in the libraries.

Forty-one libraries are in charge of full-time attendants and 81 are in charge of part time attendants.

Race Wins Library Fight In W. Virginia

Charleston, W. Va.—The right of Negro citizens to use the Charleston Public Library along with whites was upheld to-day by the State Supreme Court.

The decision, which reversed the ruling of the Kanawha County Circuit Court, was in an action of Negroes against the Charleston Board of Education.

The lower court quashed the action on the ground that the board was within its right in providing separate libraries for whites and Negroes.

Clipping from Herald, Dec 5 1928

Allows Negroes in Libraries

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Dec. 4 (AP).—The right of Negro citizens to use the Charleston Public Library along with whites was upheld to-day by the State Supreme Court. The decision, which reversed the ruling of the Kanawha County Circuit Court, was in an action of Negroes against the Charleston Board of Education. The lower court quashed the action on the ground that the board was within its right in providing separate libraries for whites and Negroes.